The Columbian

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HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Columbia County Official Directory.

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Associate Judges—IRAM DERR, ISAAC S. MONROE.
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Register & Recorder—WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY.
District Attorney—E. R. IKELER.
Sheriff—MORDECAI MILLARD.
Surveyor—ISAAC DEWITT.
Treasurer—DAVID LOWENBERG.
Commissioners—WILLIAM G. QUICK, CYRUS ROBBINS, HIRAM J. REEDER.
Commissioners' Clerk—WILLIAM KRICKBAUM.
Auditors—U. J. CAMPBELL, A. J. ALBERTSON, DANIEL LEE.
Coroner—JOHN D. KOUCK.
Jury Commissioner—ISAAC McBRIDE.
County Superintendent—CHARLES G BARKLEY.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

First National Bank—CHAS. R. PAXTON, Pres't., J. P. TWEIN, Cashier.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—JOHN THOMAS, Pres't., J. B ROBISON, Sec.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—PRESTON BT. M. WHITMOYER, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Directory.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

M. RUPERT, dealer in stoves & tinware, Rupert block, Main st, west of Market. v1-n43

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house. v1-n43

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House. v1-n43

M. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor corner of Centre and Main sts., over Miller's store. v3-n35

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

F. P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st. below the Post Office, v1-n43

BOYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries Brower's block Main st. v1-n43

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st. v3 n15

E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American House. v1-43

LOUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts. v1-43

CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market st, below Main. v1-n43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Main street, under Brown's Hotel. v1-n43

DAVID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market. v1-43

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, East Bloomsburg. v1-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House. v1-n43

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webb's book store v3-n28

DR. B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain: Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church, v1-n46

R. IKELER, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d door in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel." v3-51

G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office, 2d door in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel." v4-n3

B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main st., below Market. v1-n43

R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market. v1-n43

C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main. v1-n43

R. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street. v2-n26

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st, v1-n43

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramey's building Main street, v1-n43

MISS A. D. WEBB, Fancy Goods, Notions, Books, and Stationery, Exchange Block, Main street. v1-n43

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market. v1-n44

MISS E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main street below Market. v1-n46

MISS JULIA A. & SADIE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts. v1-n43

THE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House, v1n44

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

FORKS HOTEL, by T. Bent. Taylor, east end of Main street. v1-43

WIDMYER & JACOBY, Confectionery, Bakery and Oyster Saloon, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block, Main street. v1-n43

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. v1-n43

B. SEESHOLTZ, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c., corner Main and Iron streets. v3-n30

A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., belowMarket. v1-n43

JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron v1-46

MENDENHALL, General Stock of Merchandise and Lumber, corner of Main street and Brick road, v1-n43

FOX & WEBB. Confectionery and Bakery wholesale and retail, Exchange Block. v1-n43

C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House. v1-n43

J. BROWER, Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., corner Main st. and Court House alley. v1-n43

ROBBINS & EYER, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., cor. Main and Centre sts. v1-n43

E. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, Main Street below Market. v1-n44

K. EYER, Groceries and General Merchandise. Main st., above West. v1-43

KELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, N. E. cor. Main and Market sts. v1-n43

H. MILLER & SON, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Notions, Exchange Block, Main st. v1-n43

MISCELLANEOUS.

WITMAN, Marble Works, one door below Post Office, Main Street. v1-n43

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers and dealers in Lumber of all kinds; Planing mill near the railroad. v1n46

FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Scottown. v1n47

M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street. v3n16

W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door rom northwest corner Main and Iron sts. v1-n43

B. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod. v2n19

J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. v1-43

W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st. v1n48

ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st. v1-43

S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chamberlin's alley, rear of American House. v1n43

JOHN A. FUNSTON & CO. mutual and cash rates fire Insurance companies, Brower's Building Main Street. v1-n43

JACOB DIEFFENBACH, Broom Factory, Orders left at his residence or at Miller & Son's store promptly filled. Best green Western brush used. v4-n18.

JAMES CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chairmaker, rooms Main street bel. Iron. v3-n24

W. SAMPLE & Co., Machinists, East Bloomsburg, near Lack. R. R. Castings made at short notice. Machinery made and repaired. v2-n21

H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms v1-n43

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. v1-n46

W. PEACOCK, Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. v1-n43

M. BABB, dealer in furniture, trunks, cedar willow ware, near the Forks Hotel. v4-n15

Orangeville Directory.

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the Brick Hotel. v1-n47

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine. v1-n47

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st. v1-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st., v1-n47

D. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel v1-n47

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street. v1-n47

H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mill Street, near Pine. v1-n47

L. EDWARDS, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., first door above M'Henry's Hotel. v1-n23

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine. v1-n47

J. M. HARMAN, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., opposite Frame Church. v2n11

SCHUYLER & LOW, Iron founders, Machinists, and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St. v1-n47

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle. Main St. v2n3

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine v1n46

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St., Robbins' Building. v2-n18

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician, Second St., below Main. v2-n18

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street v2-n12

J. B. KISTLER, "Cattawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets. v2n18

L. KEILER, Billard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St. v2n12

M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c v2-n18

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbauder Proprietor, south-east corner Main and second Street. v2n12

S. D. RINARD, dealer in Stoves and Tin-ware, Main Street, v2n12

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St. v2n12

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House. v1n46

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, v1n46

J. J. LEISER, M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office at Keller's Hotel. v2n27

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries. Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main Street. v1n45

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches. v1n46

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD, & BRO. dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise. v2n11

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor. v2n46

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill. v2n4

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. v3n11

Buck Horn.

M. G. & W. B. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise, first store in south end of town. v2-n18

Hotels.

THE ESPY HOTEL.

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His larder will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar.

WILLIAM PETTIT, Espy, Pa.

Apr. 23, 69-tf

BRICK HOTEL,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

ROHR M'HENRY, Proprietor.

This well known House, having been put in thorough repair, is now open to the travelling public. The bar is stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table will be, at all times, supplied with the delicacies of the season. No pains will be spared to insure the comfort of guests.

Orangeville, dec. 10, '69-tf.

MONTOUR HOUSE

RUPERT, PA.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Proprietor,

This House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of guests. No pains will be spared to ensure the perfect comfort of the travelers. The Proprietor solicits a share of public patronage. The bar will be stocked at all times with fine liquors and cigars. mar11'70-tf.

BENTON HOTEL.

W. F. PIATT, Proprietor,

BENTON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

This well known House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of visitors. No pains have been spared to ensure the perfect comfort of guests. The proprietor also runs a Stage from the Hotel to Bloomsburg and intermediate points on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. may 9'70-tf

Stoves and Tinware.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,

Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store.

A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.

Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A call is requested. \pr.9,69-tf

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT

announces to his friends and customers that he continues the above business at his old place on

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.

Customers can be accomodated with

FANCY STOVES

of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

2) DOZEN MILK-PANS

on hand for sale.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CLARK M. BROWN,

MAIN STREET, UNDER BROWN'S HOTEL.

A full and complete assortment of ready made boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. [apre'70-tf.

NOVEMBER.

WHAT HON. THAD STEVENS THOUGHT ABOUT MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

Mr. William Lambert, First Assistant Engineer, U. S. N., writes to Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co., of Lancaster, Pa., the following: "At the capture of New Orleans, I was wounded in the right leg by a shell. The wound healed up, but a bad sore broke out near my ankle. Several doctors tried to benefit me, but none succeeded. It was then that the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Member of Congress, saw me, and, on learning the nature of my trouble, told me about MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS, saying, 'It is the most wonderful combination of medicinal herbs I ever saw. I use it myself, and I know that it will cure you in a very short period. Try it, my friend, try it. I will have it sent to you.' The result fully justified the high opinion of Mr. Stevens regarding your Bitters, for its use was followed by a perfect cure." Sold by druggists generally. Price one dollar per bottle. [Nov4'70-1m.

JOB

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

Philadelphia Directory.

EAGLE HOTEL.

227 NORTH THIRD STREET,

R. D. CUMMINGS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTABLISHED 1793.

JORDAN & BROTHER,

Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in

SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE

No 240 North Third St.

Philadelphia.

C. H. HORNE. W. S. KING. J. B. SEYBERT.

HORNE, KING & SEYBERT,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,

No. 421 Market Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Orders filled promptly at lowest prices.

January 3, 1868.

H. W. RANK'S

WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE,

No. 146 North Third Street,

Between Cherry and Race, west side.

Philadelphia.

FRANK & STRETCH,

(Successors to I. H. Walter,)

Importers and Dealers in

QUEENSWARE, CHINA, AND GLASS,

No. 234 N. Third Street,

Between Race and Vine Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

S. FRANK, C. E. STRETCH, I. H. WALTER. } Gen'l Partners. Special Partner.

je24'70-tf.

J. M. KEPHEART,

WITH

BARNES, BRO. & HERRON,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS,

No. 103 Market Street,

(Above Fifth,)

PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,

Successors to Stroup & Brother,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,

No. 24 North Wharves and 25 North Third St Philadelphia.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

oct. 22,'69-ly

WILLIAM FISHER

WITH

THOMAS CARSON & CO.

WHOLESALE

DEALERS IN HOSIERY,

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

LINENS & NOTIONS

NO. 18 NORTH FOURTH STREET

Philadelphia.

June 4,'69-6m

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES

RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.

Orders will receive prompt attention. may 19,67-tf.

Business Cards.

M. M. L'VELLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Ashland, Schuylkill County Pa.

C. W. MILLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep.3'67

ROBERT F. CLARK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office Main Street below the Court House. Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan4,'67.

E. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,

FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,

and all other goods in hisdine of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment. mar.5,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

CHESTER S. FURMAN,

HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,

and dealer in

CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &C.,

which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves.

Shop third door below the Court House, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Aug. 6, 1870.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER

W. M. MONROE & CO.,

Rupert, Pa.,

Manufacturers of

POWDER KEGS,

and dealers in all kinds of

LUMBER,

give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

E. M. KNORR,

Having purchased the stock of the old Keystone Shoe Store, and added thereto a large and well selected new stock is prepared to exhibit the best variety of

BOOTS AND SHOES

ever brought to this place. He is also prepared to make Boots and Shoes to order in the latest and best styles. For cash only. In the old Post Office building, corner Main and Market Streets, Bloomsburg, Pa. sep970-ly.

BUSINESS CARDS,

VISITING CARDS,

LETTER HEADS,

BILL HEADS,

PROGRAMMES,

POSTERS,

&C., &C,

Neatly and Cheaply Printed

From the Latest Styles of Type at the COLUMBIAN OFFICE

250,000 PRIME BRICK

FOR SALE AT ESPY.

For particulars, address

R. J. MILLARD, Espy,

or T. B. MILLER, Lime Ridge.

oct28'70-tf.

WIDMYER & JACOBY

EXCHANGE BLOCK, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

are agents for the sale of "Brockway's" justly celebrated Cream and old stock Ales, which they will sell as cheap as country brewed ales; whole and half barrels constantly on hand. This ale is brewed by William E. Brckway, 315 to 325 East Eleventh Street, New York City.

Bloomsburg, June 10, 1870-1y

Poetical Selections.

Indian Summer.

Just after the death of the flowers,
And before they are buried in snow,
There comes a festival season,
When nature is all aglow—
Aglow with a mystical splendor
That rivals the brightness of Spring—
Aglow with a beauty more tender
Than aught which fair summer could bring.

Some spirit akin to the rainbow
Then borrows its magical dyes,
And mantles the far spreading landscape
In hues that bewilder the eyes.
The Sun from his cloud-pillowed chamber
Smiles soft on a vision so gay,
And dreams that his favorite children,
The flowers, have not yet passed away.

There's luminous mist on the mountains,
A light, azure haze in the air,
As if angels while heavenward soaring,
Had left their bright robes floating there;
The breeze is so soft, so caressing,
It seems a mute token of love,
And floats to the heart like a blessing,
From some happy spirit above.

These days so serene and so charming,
Awaken a dreamy delight—
A tremulous, tearful enjoyment,
Like soft strains of music at night;
We know they are fading and fleeting,
That quickly, too quickly, they'll end,
And we watch them with yearning affection,
As at parting we watch a dear friend.

Oh! beautiful Indian Summer!
Thou favorite child of the year,
Thou darling, whom Nature enriches
With gifts and adornments so dear!
How fain would we woo thee to linger
On mountain and meadow awhile,
For our hearts, like the sweet haunts of Nature,
Rejoice and grow young in thy smile.

Not alone to the sad fields of Autumn
Dost thou a lost brightness restore,
But thou bringst a world-weary spirit
Sweet dreams to its childhood once more;
Thy lovliness fills us with memories
Of all that was brightest and best—
Thy peace and serenity offer
A foretaste of heavenly rest.

How to Woo and Win.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

"Would you play the manly lover?"
Said a graybeard to his son,
"List, my lad, while I discover
How a maiden should be won.

"Woo her not with boastful phrases,
Lest you teach her lip to sneer;
Still a suitor's warmest praises
In his conduct should appear.

"Woo her not with senseless sighing;
Maidens love a laughing eye;
Tell her not that you are dying,
Lest she, mocking, bid you die!

"Woo her not with weakly whining
O'er your poverty of peff,
Lest she answer by declining
Both your sorrows—and yourself!

"Woo her with a manly wooing;
Giving hostages to Fate,
All the hearts devotion showing
By its strength to work and wait.

"Woo her not with idle prattle
Whom you fain would make your wife;
But with proofs that in life's battle
You are equal to the strife.

"Like the knight whose simple suing
Won the lady (says the tale,)
When despite their worldly wooing,
All the rest were doomed to fail:—

"'Lady,' quoth the bold Knight Errant,
'Brief the story I shall tell;
'I would wed thee; here's the warrant
'I shall love and serve thee well!'

"And behold! his dexter fingers
Crushed a horse-shoe like a reed!
And within her lap there lingers
All the gold the twain can need!"

My Creed.

I hold that Christian grace abounds
Where charity is seen; that, when
We climb to heaven, 'tis on the rounds
Of love to men.

I hold all else, named piety,
A selfish scheme, a vain pretence;
Where centre is not, can there be
Circumference?

This I moreover hold, and dare
Affirm where'er my rhyme may go;
Whatever things be sweet or fair,
Love makes them so—

Whether it be the lullabies
That charm to rest the nestling bird;
Or that sweet confidence of sighs,
And blushes without word;

Whether the dazzling and the flush
Of softly sumptuous garden bowers,
Or by some cabin door or bush
Of ragged flowers.

'Tis not the white phylactery,
Nor stubborn fast, nor stated prayers,
That makes us saints; we judge the tree
By what it bears.

And when a man can live apart
From work on theologic trust,
I know the blood about his heart
Is coy as dust.

—ALICE CAREY.

The Bridal.

BY A DECIDEDLY CONFIRMED BATCHELOR.

Not a laugh was heard, not a joyous note,
As our friend to the bridal we hurried:
Not a wit discharged his farewell shot
As the bachelor went to be married.

We married him quickly to save his fright,
Our heads from the sad sight turning;
And we sighed as we stood by the lamp's dim light,
To think that he was so more discerning.

To think that a bachelor free and bright,
And shy of the sex as we found him,
Should there at the alter, at dead of night,
Be caught in the snare that bound him.

Few and short were the words we said,
Though of wine and cake partaking,
We escorted him home from the scene of dread,
While his knees were awfully shaking.

Slowly and sadly we marched him down
From the first to the lowermost story;
And we never have heard or seen the poor man,
Whom we left alone in his glory.

This Life is What We Make It.

Let's often talk of noble deeds,
And rarer of the bad ones,
And sing about our happy days,
And not about the sad ones.
We were not made to fret and sigh,
And when grief sleeps to wake;
Bright happiness is standing by—
This life is what we make it.

Let's find the sunny side of men,
Or we believers in it;
A light there is in every soul
That takes the pain to win it.
Oh! there's a slumbering good in all,
And we, perchance, may wake it;
Our hands contain the magic wand—
This life is what we make it.

Then here's to those whose loving hearts
Shed light and joy around them;
Thanks be to them for countless gems
We ne'er had known without them.
Oh! this should be a happy world
To all who may partake it;
The fault's our own if it is not—
This life is what we make it.

THE prayer which Socrates taught Alcibiades deserves a place in the devotions of every Christian: That he should beseech the Supreme God to give him what was good for him, though he should not ask it, and to withhold from him whatever would be hurtful, though he should be so foolish as to pray for it.

Miscellaneous.

RED CLOUD.

The King of the Plains Ashamed of his Great Father, the President—He Accuses Him of Lying.

The commission appointed by the President to visit the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians reached Fort Laramie, Washington Territory, on the 21st of September, where they were obliged to remain—awaiting the pleasure of his Royal Highness, Red Cloud—until the evening of the 4th inst., when, the head chiefs of those nations having arrived, measures were taken to have the Council meet.

RED CLOUD'S PRAYER AND SPEECH.

Red Cloud, after offering a prayer in which all the Indians joined, spoke as follows:

"You are my friends, and I want you to listen to my words. They are the same I told the Great Father, and I wish you to carry them back to him. Look at me. These men are all Ogallalas, my nation. They are for friendship. That is why we are here to-day. When I went to Washington I saw a great many chiefs. I told them what I meant. I still mean it. I do not change. I hold my Great Father's words. When I came back I promised to stop all war parties. When I got back I talked to my young men, and I am glad to say they listened to and obeyed my orders. My Great Father tells me that it would be many years—ten, twenty or thirty—before white men would pass through my country, and I told it to my young men. Before six months had passed they went through my land, thus shaming me before my people. It was the Cheyenne party. Governor Campbell knew of it, yet nobody stopped them."

Mr. Brunset—The Great Father don't desire white men to pass by the way of Bridger, but wanted to use this road, only traveling some thirty miles along the north bank of the Platte, and then recrossing to this side.

Red Cloud—I do not so understand it. The Great Father told me that Fort Fetterman was there to watch my interests as well as his. He has lied to me. This road they have been using for some fifty five years, and it has ruined us, but we have received no pay for it. At all our councils they never said anything about the road, but gave us all north of the Platte—the Great Spirit heard it. If I had three or four pieces of land I would give some to the Great Father, but as I only have this piece I think he should let me live in peace on it. The Great Father has houses filled with gold stolen from my lands. I want him to do us justice.

My friends, look at us; we are near to the sunset; we used to be at the sunrise. I have heart, brain and sense, and want my rights. The white men make their money by cheating. Some who are smart take advantage of those who have not much brains, and drive hard bargains with them. They can't do so with me; I have brains. At the beginning of the war we were shot, and then we shot you down like dogs. Now we want no more spilling of blood; so we want no more travel. The Great Father sends men to spill blood. While the Great Father was fighting among his people he did not mind us; this is what started the war. It was the Great Father's fault; he killed my young men, and I killed his. I want all this stopped. When I came back from Washington I was glad. You were present at the council in Washington when I spoke these words. I still hold to them. Look all around this post, and you see bones—the bones of my people. I told the Great Father that I wanted two traders, as in olden times. I want my traders ten miles above here—not in my own country. I want to know about the presents you have brought here for me.

Mr. Brunot—If you want pay for it we will pay. When Red Cloud was at Washington he told the Great Father that goods were sent to him, but he did not receive them; but now, if you are peaceable, you will get them. I hope you will like those I now have to give—they are good and I trust they will be satisfactory. If not, I will tell the Great Father, and others will be furnished. I will now tell you what I have brought you—blankets, muslin, calico, blue and red cloth, shirts, hats, axes, butcher knives, tobacco and kettles.

Red Cloud—I told my Great Father that I wanted guns and ammunition. I want nothing else.

Mr. Campbell—He sent none. After having six years of war, he thinks we should have a longer peace before giving them to you.

Red Cloud—If the Great Father keeps his people off my land, we will have peace forever.

Mr. Brunot—We will arrange everything as it should be; we will tell the Great Father, and all will be right.

Red Cloud—I do not intend to get mad. I am ashamed of the Great Father.

THE total eclipse of the sun, December 22d, is to receive the attention of the astronomers of the United States. Extensive preparations are now making, and three corps of observation are to be sent abroad, to be stationed respectively at Malaga, Sicily, and some place in Turkey most available for taking observations. One corps will be composed of the astronomers of the Naval Observatory, Washington, and the other two of professors of the universities and scientific schools of the country. Before the war in Europe broke out, arrangements were made that Rear Admiral Oliver S. Glisson, of the Mediterranean Squadron, should aid and co-operate with the corps to be stationed at Sicily; but this plan has for the present been interfered with by the contest, as the squadron has been removed to the Baltic to protect the American vessels at that sea.

THE late James T. Brady once remarked that his experience with clients convinced him that a man's wife was his best lawyer.

The Battles of the Wilderness.

In reply to an assertion that General Lee, at the beginning of the Wilderness campaign, had only 50,000 men under his command, while General Grant had three times that number, General Badeau has written a letter to the London Standard, the paper that made the statement. He says that all the original documents, still in existence which once belonged to the Southern War Office, are in the possession of the United States Government, having by the express direction of Jefferson Davis been surrendered by General Joseph E. Johnson to Lieutenant General Sherman. From a protracted and careful examination of these captured documents, and of the private and official papers of General Grant, the following statements have been collated of the forces engaged in the Wilderness campaigns.

The field return of General Lee of April 20th, 1864, gives 53,891 men present for duty, but does not include the strength of Longstreet's Corps. Longstreet joined Lee after April 20th, and prior to the battle of May 5th, in the Wilderness. General Longstreet's field return of the date nearest to May 5th, shows 18,387 men present for duty, so that 72,278 men were under Lee's orders at the battle of the Wilderness. At the same time, the whole force, as shown by the field returns, present for duty under Grant was 98,019, or a preponderance in favor of Grant of 25,741 soldiers. General Badeau says that the calculation that Grant had three times as many men as Lee has been worked out by omitting Longstreet's Corps altogether from the estimate, and by giving only Lee's forces present for duty on the Rapidan; while in reckoning Grant's numbers, not only those present for duty are counted, but also the sick and the extra-duty men, which go to make up the grand total.

The London Standard also asserts that Lee marched out of Richmond at its fall, on April 24, 1865, with 26,000 men. In reply to this assertion General Badeau states that Lee's last field return, made in February, 1865, and signed with his own haud, gives 59,094 men as present for duty, and 73,349 as the total. This return did not include the local militia of Richmond and the crews of the gunboats on the James river, who, it is believed, numbered several thousands, and who were always placed in the trenches to resist assaults. In the battle of Five Forks, and the subsequent assaults which led to the capture of Richmond, it is estimated that Lee may have lost 20,000 soldiers, so that he moved out of Richmond with at least 40,000 men.

The London Standard also asserts that 8,000 men were surrendered by General Lee at Appomatox Court House. In reply to this, it is stated that the official records show that 27,416 soldiers were actually paroled at that place, besides the tens of thousands of members of Lee's army who came in afterwards and surrendered as prisoners of war. General Badeau, who was present at the surrender, says that after the capitulation was signed, General Lee immediately requested General Grant to supply the prisoners with food, as they had been living several days on two ears of Indian corn a day. In reply to an inquiry as to the number of troops under his command, General Lee said he could not tell, as he had received no returns for several days, and his troops had been killed, wounded and captured in such numbers, that he could form no estimate. It was, however, agreed that 25,000 rations should be issued daily, but it was soon ascertained that this number was far from sufficient.—*Ledger.*

Eloquent.

The *Caucassian* gets off the following upon the marriage of an old friend and associate:

Leaf by leaf, the roses fall. Yelp by yelp, young cherubs bawl. One by one folks cross the river; one by one are ferried o'er, and the white-robed angel boatman, bears them to the blissful shore. The trap sprung and another victim caught. The Ministerial lariat thrown and another hapless bumpkin writhing and dancing on the airy nothingness of honeymoonatic delights. One by one, our boonest companions are passing away to that bourne whence no voyager returns, save through a Chicago divorce court, or the expenses of a first-class funeral. At present rates the jermaid of the last dog-fennel blossoms of summer, will ere long be ours: "All our blooming associates are faded and gone" to happiness of the connubialistic type. A few years since a noble band of handsome and high-aspiring friends stood around us—fresh, bright, verdant young plants. The matrimonial simoon swept over the plain—and where are they now? Smitten, blasted, cut down like the grass of the field, which to-day is, and to-morrow is made into hay to feed a donkey, or line a goose's nest! Faded, withered, dry enough for pea-sticks. Alas! Alas! what has got into the youth of the land? Caught by a giggle, see how they wriggle. In vain do we expostulate and warn them. The tinkle of a guitar, or the rippling "teechee" of maidenly merriment, comes floating on the air, and the admonitory roar of friendly Niagara would be undeard. Heedlessly, needlessly, scorning instruction, onward they're rushing, surging and pushing, down to destruction, or to matrimony, which amounts to the same. The young, the brave, the gay, the grave, the ugly, the pretty, the silly, the witty, the brilliant, the stupid, all yield to Cupid—all seem resistlessly bound to travel the broad gudgeon-path that leads to beatific moonshine, white kids, orange blossoms, altars and benevolent parsons, vineclad cottages, grocer bills, wash days and biscuits, slops, coffee, seedy hats, patched elbows, faded calicoes, drudgery, squalls and variegated unpleasantness!

A LADY in Jasper county, Indiana, aged seventy-five, wants a divorce from her husband, aged seventy-eight, because he "spends his time running about with the girls."

A Defender of the Faith.

A Boston house publishes a neat duodecimo pamphlet of fifty-two pages, entitled "The orgin of the Bismarck Policy," and purporting to be a translation of doctrines and maxims laid down by Frederick the Great for the use and guidance of his successor to the throne. Read in the light of events resulting to the practical elaboration of Prussian policy, it is both instructive and amusing. The reader at once sees that both William and Bismarck have these maxims of the great Frederick at heart, and do not hesitate to act in accordance with them. To those who gauge King William's piety by his proclamations and despatches, it will be pleasant to learn that according to the rules prescribed by Frederick it is unwise for a king to have a religion, because "it agrees neither with our passions" (sic passim) "nor with the high political views which a monarch should entertain." Religion, according to Frederick, makes monarchs weak-minded. For example: A christian cannot make war; nor can he successfully treat with foreign powers, because he will suffer himself to be imposed upon. Neither William nor his premier suffers himself to be imposed upon, and both seem to have adopted the advice of the great Frederick in adapting their religion to their ambitious designs, leaving the undefiled article to the common people.

As to justice, the great robber concludes that it is all very well so long as the king is not brought under subjection by it. He deprecates the fate of Charles the First, and declares that he cannot tolerate any restraining power in his kingdom. He surveyed the parliaments of England and France and concluded to undermine the foundations of justice. He made an estimate of the future, and was alarmed to find that within a hundred years one tenth of his subjects would be engaged in administering justice, the cost of which would be paid from the royal revenues. That alarmed him, and, consulting economy as well as safety, Frederick concluded to convert justice into the puppet of his throne.

His definition of "policy" is inimitable. The word, says Frederick, was selected for sovereigns because they cannot really be called rogues and rascals; and its meaning is, that kings must always try to dupe other people. To dupe people is to swindle; but it would never do to call a king a swindler, therefore when a monar

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday Morning, Nov. 11, 1870.

THE Editor of the COLUMBIAN will be absent from his post for about two weeks. He hopes that after his return he will not again be under the necessity of craving the indulgence of his readers, in this respect, at least for a considerable time. In the meantime, the paper will be left in competent hands.

IF any views we express in the COLUMBIAN are not in accord with those of our readers, the latter are welcome to controvert them in our columns, without other limitation than that they must be written out in a fair hand, be carefully considered, broached in clear, concise and respectful language, and be consistent with good morality and orthodox Democratic sentiment. Expressions of views for the public good, on any legitimate subject, are also invited.

Cameronian Faith.

Many of the Republican papers ascribe the loss of Congressmen and Assemblymen to the fued existing between CAMERON and CURTIN, and in this we have no doubt they are correct. When General CAMERON claimed to be a Democrat, it was his invariable custom to defeat any Democratic candidate, if he could, who would not pander to his schemes. A political opponent was always preferred by him to a personal antagonist in his own party, or to any one he could not use. That he carried this same policy into the Republican ranks we have often observed, and that he will continue to defeat Republican candidates who cannot be used by him to subserve his own ends, whenever he can do it, is just as certain as that he will follow his common instincts and practices. CAMERON is a Republican and a politician for CAMERON'S sake, to promote his interests and to add to his power for his own benefit and behoof. He never had an idea that politics had any other legitimate purpose than to make solid cash for CAMERON, and he is too old to learn any thing different now. If our Republican friends did not learn this long ago, they are dull pupils and well deserve to pay for their stupidity.

Whatever else may be true about Governor CURTIN, he at least has the merit of never trying to defeat his own party. He is generous and not specially selfish. Some times reckless but never unfaithful to party obligations. It is hardly fair, therefore, for his party friends to condemn him for the injury arising to them because of the fued between him and CAMERON.

But, as we have no concern in Republican domestic troubles, we only have business with this subject so far as it is an item of current news.

Red Cloud and Gen. Grant.

The reported conversation of RED CLOUD on our first page will prove interesting to the reader. The Harrisburg *Patriot*, in speaking of this subject says: It seems that in a diplomatic point of view the visit of RED CLOUD to the capital of the nation has turned out a decided failure, though its success as a private enterprise may be conceded. All the flattering attentions and blandishments which were offered the great chief were utterly wasted, for he has returned to his native wilds with the contempt and indifference of a stoic philosopher. The impression which the civilization of white men made upon him is far from flattering. He is of opinion that one merely seeks to defraud the other, and especially that the rich are anxious only to plunge the poor into deeper poverty, to rob them, so to speak, of their only sheep, while they are fattening at the same on the land which they have stolen from its original possessors. The wrongs which his race has suffered at the hands of the whites has evidently given rise to this theory of the Indian philosopher. Whatever may be said of this opinion it is evident that RED CLOUD'S clearness of perception was not blinded by the glare and ostentation which surrounded him in the White House. He goes so far as to declare that he is ashamed of the "Great Father" who has been guilty of using a "forked tongue" to him. GRANT is the first President of the United States who has been unable to preserve the respect which his predecessors always inspired on the part of the sons of the wilderness. This quarrel between RED CLOUD and the President threatens to lead to some unpleasant results. It remains to be seen how GRANT will conduct his part of the controversy.

The State Treasurership.

The battle over the spoils that result from the control of the State Treasury already begins to wax warm in the Republican camp. The present Treasurer, IRWIN, is out with a publication showing up some of the corruptions and heavy losses of personal opponents in his own party, but this, we suppose, is only telling half the story, for he refused last winter to answer a Legislative committee as to the use of the State funds when he was Treasurer before. The Republican corruption in the election of State Treasurer is the most monstrous that has ever been practiced in this Commonwealth and means should surely be devised to prevent it. It is a difficult subject but a fair field for the genius of some of our astute statesmen.

We never could discern the wisdom of deciding between two Republican aspirants, both corrupt, as was done by the Democrats in the Legislature last winter—nevertheless there may have been wisdom in it. Where they had the power to elect a sternly honest man of different politics, the propriety of supporting him would be undoubted, but there is no use af deciding between a pair of rogues—if a rascal must be elected let the Republican majority do it and bear the consequences.

THE Williamsporters claim that they felt the shock of the recent earthquake. Of course it wouldn't do to have so big a thing going off and the everlasting State slighted.

EVERY township in Berks county gave Democratic majorities at the recent election. This is doing the work up well.

SOUTHERNERS of all parties favor Negro suffrage on the ground that the African is as fit to vote as the Yankee!

The Democracy of Luzerne.

An earnest effort is making by the Democracy of Luzerne to reorganize in such manner as to avoid the disasters of the past, and to this end a convention has been called to revise the system of nominations. We observe suggestions to make the convention so large that corruption would be impossible because of the expense. The hope is fallacious. On the contrary all experience shows that large bodies are more easily corrupted, inveigled, confused and cheated than small ones, for the plain reason of divided and therefore *diluted* responsibility, as well as because in large bodies delegates can not consult with and understand each others' desires as thoroughly (if at all) as though the number be smaller. Confused masses are much more easily controlled by expert politicians than an intelligent small body, and are much more liable to be led and used by selfish leaders. When many representatives are to be elected the voters will not be so careful in their selections as when but few are to be chosen, and the leader of a large delegation can always readily effect bargains when he could not if he had but two or three followers.

Classes of people, and small minorities, will be more certain to be represented and therefore satisfied with the action of a convention, by the system of free or cumulative voting than any other that has yet been devised, and we hope to see the Democracy of Luzerne adopt it, with a representation of from one to four or six, according to their vote, from each district. We believe that this would in the main cure all the ills that are complained of, and render harmony and consequent success sure.

These remarks will apply to Columbia as well as to Luzerne county, though the evils complained of in the latter do not exist here, except as regards a degree of dissatisfaction. We understand a convention is to be called here for the purpose of revising the delegate system and to it we would make the same suggestions that we do to the Democracy of Luzerne. The main object to be attained is to give force and power to public opinion and thus prevent selfish action from any motive. If that end is effected, unanimity and strength will be sure to follow—serious objection to nominations as well as cavilling and bolting will cease—healthy unanimous action will be established—grumblers and natural factionists will lose their occupations for want of food and fuel—and the people will obtain their desires without the aid of superfluous busybodies.

Recent Elections.

Several of the States held elections for members of Congress and other officers on Monday and Tuesday last. Of course the returns are yet meagre and uncertain, and for the present we can give little else than impressions, which so far we regard as favorable to the Democracy. We have little hope that the gain of Congressmen will be sufficient to give an anti administration majority in the House, but the party strength may be so nearly balanced that radical and outrageous schemes will be checked.

In NEW YORK, there is little doubt of the re-election of Gov. HOFFMAN by an increased majority, over the vote of SEYMOUR for President, who had just 10,000. New York city gives HOFFMAN 40,000 majority—about the usual Democratic average—despite the efforts of the Federal administration, by the concentration of troops, &c., and the large negro vote. The Democrats probably gain several Congressmen.

MARYLAND.—In the city of Baltimore, extraordinary efforts were made by the Federal administration to defeat Gov. SWAN for Congress, but he is re-elected by 4,665 majority, although the large negro vote was pretty unanimously cast against him. ARCHER, Dem. in the Second city district is elected by over 4,000 majority. All the Democratic candidates are elected to Congress.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Fortunately for sound political morality, the Republicans hold their own in Massachusetts, electing the entire delegation to Congress, the Governor, Legislature, &c. It would be as reasonable to hope for a Democratic gain in a penal colony.

LOUISIANA.—The Republican majority in New Orleans is reported at 5,000. The "Superintendent of elections" refuses to permit newspaper reporters to see the returns, and they can only give such aggregate results as that functionary chooses to announce!

TENNESSEE.—The Democrats have carried Memphis by 2,000 majority, and have no doubt also carried the State.

ALABAMA exhibits Democratic gains, but the result in the State is yet uncertain.

The Democrats carry DELAWARE by a handsome majority, despite the large negro vote.

The Republicans carry three out of five Congressmen in NEW JERSEY, and probably the Legislature also. The negro vote is mainly the cause.

KENTUCKY, it is probable, elects a full delegation of Democratic Congressmen.

From VIRGINIA we have but few returns, but these look favorable to the Democrats.

RHODE ISLAND is Republican as usual.

In WISCONSIN the Democrats gain one Congressman—the others not heard from.

ILLINOIS.—In Chicago, the regular Republican candidate is elected to Congress over "long John Wentworth" by a large majority. No other returns.

STATE DEBT.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund make the following statement of the State debt, viz:

Debt bearing coin interest,	$8,075,260 49
Debt bearing interest in U. S. currency.....	22,900,000 00
Debt on which interest has been stopped.....	158,376 36
Debt bearing no interest...	100,890 05
Total debt, Oct. 31, 1870,	$31,234,526 90
Amount of debt redeemed and purchased since November 30, 1869.....	$1,580,014 05

There are bonds in the State Treasury amounting to about nine millions of dollars applicable to the payment of the debt, if not stolen before they become due, or otherwise frittered away.

A GRAND JURY in California refused to find a true bill for stealing Associated Press despatches, on the ground that they are not worth stealing—in other words, of no value! Yet sensation dailies could not live without them.

A Great Need Supplied!

For years past the Democracy have stood in great need of a firm, able and judicious journal and exponent of their principles at the seat of the Federal government. This great want is about to be supplied, by an association of gentlemen who have contributed ample means for the purpose. On the 14th of this month a new daily and weekly paper to be called "*The Patriot*," to be edited by JAMES E. HARVEY, late Minister to Portugal, an accomplished writer, is to be issued, upon the following terms, viz: Single copy of daily $10; single copy of weekly $2.50; clubs of ten or more will be supplied with the weekly for $2 each. JAMES G. BERNET is the publisher, to whom all communications should be addressed.

The *Patriot* will advocate a perfect restoration of the Union in all its parts and its entire integrity; equality among the States as prescribed by the Constitution; the immediate removal of all disabilities resulting from the Civil War, and the restoration of harmony and fraternal fellowship between all sections of the country, which the abuses and usurpations of partisan power have criminally labored to prevent:

A Tariff for revenue to cover the expenditures of an economical Administration, and to meet the just obligations of the Government, as opposed to the existing system of exorbitant protection for special monopolies and undisguised partiality for favored manufacturers:

Reduction of the present odious and oppressive scale of taxation, both as applied to duties on imports and to internal revenue:

Rigid economy in every department of the Government and retrenchment of the expenses:

Reform of the public service in all its branches, Civil, Military, and Naval:

A sound National currency equally distributed among the States and protected against speculative fluctuations.

The rights of intelligent labor, against all selfish combinations to degrade and depreciate it:

Legislation by which the public lands will be reserved for actual settlers, and as a resource of National credit, in opposition to the Radical policy of enormous grants to speculators and corrupt schemes:

The fullest and firmest protection to American citizens abroad:

And cordial sympathy with all peoples struggling for liberty and self-government.

The Nine Million Steal.

The signs of the times clearly portend that another effort will be made next winter to steal the State funds deposited in the Sinking Fund, amounting to about nine millions of dollars. Of course argument against the proposition is vain—the buzzards have fixed their eyes upon it and they will not be satisfied until it is crammed into their greedy craws. Ostensibly the money is to be appropriated to the building of Railroads, but at least half of it will go into private pockets—the larger portion into the pockets of those who engineer the project and the balance is to be used in the necessary purchase of members of the Legislature.

As Governor GEARY has once vetoed the bill, he will be under the necessity of doing so again. That may be regarded as sure. We regard it as certain that a sufficient number of members of the House may be purchased to pass it by two-thirds in that body, and the only dependence therefore is in retaining more than one-third of the Senate against it. The practical question regarding the subject is, can that be done? We say to all people, therefore, LOOK TO THE SENATE! There is hope there though it be a slender one. All possible influence should be directed to that body, and directed with energy and power.

Although some corrupt Democrats may and probably will be induced to support this bill, it could never become a law if the Democracy were in possession of full power. No such responsibility would be shouldered by it. If the great theft, therefore, is committed, the Republican party, who are in possession of all the departments of the State government, will be justly responsible for it. But for their general recklessness and contempt for the popular will, no such proposition would be made, or at least not seriously entertained. It is the general political demoralization produced by the Republican party that induces all such schemes and invites every species of plunder. Let them be held to a strict accountability for what is done by the State government.

West vs. East.

The western Democratic papers are pretty unanimously demanding that the next State Convention shall select a Chairman of the Executive Committee from that region, and remove the headquarters of the committee from Philadelphia. They claim that the large Democratic gains in the western part of the State, while the east is standing still, is a sufficient reason for this. Without regarding the reason assigned as at all conclusive, or even applicable, we favor the suggestion. There is merit in the energy and driving activity of western men, an element we fail to discover in the sordid selfishness of Philadelphia politicians. Let the western demand be gratified, put the metal of their best men to the test by assigning them to the highest responsibilities, "let loose the dogs of war," and if these "frosty sons of thunder" do not give us victory they will at least deserve it, which is more than can be said of recent State Committees.

THE carpet baggers in South Carolina yielded all but one of the country Congressional districts to Negro candidates, but reserved the city of Charleston for one of their own choice spirits, who was to lead and control the whole delegation, to do all the bargaining and selling of votes, and to act in fact as director and purser for them. But the scheme didn't work! the darkies became unruly and finally ran a bright mulatto, who is elected by a large majority! As the genus Sambo is usually better than a carpet bagger, the result is not to be regretted.

SIMON CAMERON, a leading Radical United States Senator of this State, calls the Democracy "Copperheads" in a letter to President Grant. The Ohio State *Journal*, claiming to be the leading Radical paper in central Ohio, in an editorial calls this same Simon Cameron a "thief." Simon, it seems, is not the only Radical that can call names.

The "Colored" Vote.

The Republican leaders begin to appreciate the strength they have acquired by raising the black to at least a political equality with the white man, by debauching suffrage to gain votes, by degrading and insulting the white man by bringing the Negro face to face with him at the polls, and there at least to be his equal in the exercise of the most sacred and important political privilege and governmental power pertaining to a free man. As examples in point we append two extracts from Republican papers. The Carlisle *Herald* says:

The main reason for the present large Democratic majority, is that a considerable number of persons, who have heretofore voted our ticket, this year voted with the Democracy because the colored men were enfranchised and a much larger number refused to vote at all, for the same alleged reason This they had an entire right to do if they saw fit, just as every man has a right to follow his whims and take the consequence of his folly.

The Chambersburg *Repository* echoes this sad story:

The Democracy owe to the Negro vote their triumph in this part of the State. We do not mean, by any means, that the colored voters voted for the Democratic candidates; thay had far too much good sense for that. But we mean that by reason of their exercising the righ of suffrage, so many of those who hitherto voted and acted with the Republican party, this time voted with the Democracy, as to enable them to elect their ticket. There is no concealing or denying this humiliating fact.

European News.

After several days of report that an armistice had been agreed upon between Prussia and France, for twenty-five days, during which the French were to hold an election and make a government, it is now positively stated that negotiations have been broken off by the bad faith of the French authorities. Any day, however, may bring an armistice. The city of Paris has taken a vote on the question of confidence in the government now attempting to control affairs. Nearly half a million voted affirmatively, and some 56,000 negatively. What a Parisian thinks one hour is but little indication what may be the state of his mind the next. Resistance to authority prevails everywhere, and if the Prussians fear any thing it is that they may have no authority to treat with when they want to make peace.

Marshal BAZAINE is out with a defence for the surrender of Metz. He pointedly calls the French war minister a liar, and shows conclusively that starvation and consequent demoralization compelled his surrender. The charge of treason against him was palpably absurd from the beginning.

The Pope still keeps himself secluded, and the King of Italy hesitates about entering Rome in person, evidently fearing the anathemas of the Church.

"COLORED" PEOPLE.—Amongst the Yankee absurdities that have gained a footing with more sensible and frank people is the mawkish practice of speaking of "colored" people. Considering that every body possesses more or less color, the term is meaningless unless the exact color be described—black, yellow, white, pink, grey, spotted, tan, maroon, copper, &c. Why not call the Negro by his proper name? What discredit is there in it that does not attach to him personally by whatever name he may be called?

That the Negro has been taught to object to it himself is of no consequence, and is merely a development of his monkey propensities. He is certainly the only creature on the face of the globe that has objection to being called by his proper name. It is not a term of reproach, or ridicule, or opprobrium in any sense. As clearly and fairly as the term Caucassian or European indicates the white race, does the term Negro indicate the black. Just that much and no more. Then call him by his right name, for the same sensible reason that every body called the Teuton's son Jacob: because that was his name.

Elections in a Monarchy and in a Republic.

In view of the fact that our elections are being put under the supervision of military power and the freedom of the ballot-box destroyed, the U. S. military having interfered in the late election in Philadelphia and in New York city, it will serve to mark the danger of such a course to show how, even in the monarchy of England, the freedom of elections have been carefully guarded against such influences.

Blackstone says that "it is essential to the very being of parliament that elections should be absolutely free; therefore, all undue influences upon the elections are illegal and strongly prohibited," and to such an extent was the law jealous of the freedom of elections that it was decided, says Chitty, that "a wager between two electors upon the success of their respective candidates is illegal, because, if permitted, it would manifestly corrupt the freedom of elections."

"As soon," says Blackstone, "as the time and place of election, either in counties or boroughs, are fixed, *all soldiers* quartered in the place are to remove, *at least one day before the election*, to the distance of two miles or more, *and not to return* till one day after the poll is ended." Such is the monarchical way of protecting the freedom of the ballot.

In the United States, called a republic, Congress has passed a law which, in cities having over 20,000 inhabitants, virtually puts it in the power of a deputy marshall to call out the military and naval force of the government to interfere in an election, and there is now an army collected in and around New York, put there to anticipate the summons of one of these instruments of Grant for on interference in the elections. The bare mention of this fact is enough, fellow-citizens, to awaken alarm and cause you to determinedly oppose and work for the overthrow of a party and an administration that favors and performs acts so dangerous to the liberties of the people.

It needs but little penetration to see in this the beginning of an entire overthrow of the freedom of the ballot-box, which our principles teach us to jealously guard, even at the risk of life. Successful in the city, the same influence will be extended to the country. Think of it.

It is not for want of law against the presence of military at the polls that these things are taking place, for the laws of both Pennsylvania and New York expressly inhibit it, but because those laws are overridden by the centralized Radical power at Washington! —*Clinton Democrat.*

The Radical Ring, &c.

To the Editor of the Columbian:—In continuation of my former article, I am now to describe not an imaginary, but a real Ring, made up of Federal office-holders and their allies in Bloomsburg, with a few members outside. The regular Ring organ—the *Republican* newspaper—affects a great horror of Rings, but none of the office-hunters or office-holders it represents are at all deceived. They smile at the pretense, for they understand it exactly, and know it to be only, (what Artemas Ward would call) "a good goak."

The Ring includes in the first place, a number of Radical office-holders—a Postmaster, Revenue Assessor, United States Commissioner, Notary Public, and besides these, an Editor of the Esculapian species. There would be more of them if there were more offices of appointment here under Geary and Grant.

These Radical officials have all been selected and appointed in the interest of Mercur, "M. C." and they serve him zealously. As a dispenser of patronage (which is the very breath of life to a Ring,) he is in their eyes, an admirable chief, and has all their devotion. The Ring policy of Bradford county, imported here, they approve and applaud: indeed, they think it a *very* good thing; because they monopolize and enjoy the fruits.

Including the Radical editor in this list is not a mistake, for he runs the Ring newspaper and has run the Radical County Committee as Chairman. And, by the way, the post of Radical Chairman is not to be despised, when good things are to be looked after. The Radical party spends money freely upon elections, for it always has plenty, and has no scruples about using it. And the amount it spends upon elections comes back to it an hundred fold in various forms of plunder taken from the people. The control of party funds at elections is therefore an interesting question in Radical circles, as was well pointed out by Judge MONROE in his pronunciamento against the Ring, made in the Court House a year or two since. He said some of the election money was wanted at Catawissa; his side of the river got none; it was all absorbed here, and kept away from the patriots of the party outside of the Ring. This testimony more than hints at the County Chairmanship as a post of profit, especially at the big elections, when contributions are sent here from abroad. No doubt, as the Judge asserts, the grist is heavily tolled as it passes through the mill of the Ring, and the head miller probably gets most of the toll, and all the leakage besides!

But unfortunately, the Radicals of the Ring are weak with the people and cannot get *elected* to office. They are confined to appointments, and until a Radical Congress shall make some more, the supply of these will be insufficient. They are therefore ambitious to play a larger part in the game of politics, and to make strength for their party in the future. Hence their alliance with the sore heads; the opening of their organ newspaper to the utterance of sore-head complaints and slanders, and the complete concert of action established between them and their near allies in recent elections. In fact, the alliance here spoken of was so far consolidated at the late election, that it manifested itself distinctly in the Congressional vote at Bloomsburg and at Berwick; and if it did not give to MERCUR the whole of his little majority in the District, certainly contributed the greater part of it. To discuss this treachery, and the objects of the combined Ring, will be the subject matter of a succeeding communication. A.

For The Columbian.

Ordination.

In answer to a call from the Berwick Baptist Church, a delegation of Brethren representing some sister churches, met in their house of worship on November 2d, at 2 o'clock p. m., to consider the propriety of setting apart to the Gospel Ministry, Brother WALTER CATTELL, their pastor elect. The council was organized by the election of Rev. A. C. WHEAT, Moderator, and Rev. GEO. I. BRENSINGER, Clerk. Information concerning the action of the church in extending a call for a council was furnished by Deacon STEPHEN KIKINDALL. After a thorough investigation of the Christian experience, view of doctrines and practices and call to the ministry, the council expressed its strong conviction that he was chosen of God to preach His Gospel. Accordingly it proceeded to ordain at 7 o'clock p. m., in the following order: The sermon was preached by Rev. B. D. THOMAS, of Pittston. Ordaining prayer was offered by Rev. GEO. I. BRENSINGER, of Sunbury. Charge was given to candidate by Rev. J. P. TUSTIN, of Bloomsburg. Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. S. O. RHODES, of Berwick. Charge to church by Rev. A. C. WHEAT, of Watsontown. Benediction by Rev. WALTER CATTELL, Pastor.

Brother CATTELL was born and reared in England; felt called of God to labor in America; hither he came "not knowing wither he was going." By a strange series of circumstances, the cry of this church suffering from want of a pastor was heard across the waters, and upon his arrival a union was consummated. May God's blessing abide with them, is the earnest prayer of those who know the few faithful brethren and sisters of this church, who are earnestly striving to serve their God as they understand His will against peculiar and persistent difficulties.

GEO. I. BRENSINGER,
Clerk.

THE Williamsport *Gazette & Bulletin* said in a recent issue that "an organ-grinder recently strayed into Lewisburg where he created a profound sensation." To which the Lewisburg *Chronicle* replied thusly: "As the poor fellow passed through Williamsport on his way hither, the tax-gatherers followed him as cattle follow a load of hay, and he did not dare to stop, fearing that his organ and monkey would be levied upon for city taxes."

DAKOTAH has elected a Democratic member of Congress. The result was no sooner announced, than, after the Radical fashion, the defeated party declares his purpose to contest the seat to which his Democratic opponent is elected.

VINCENT VAUGHAN, the new Governor of Utah, was an officer in the Confederate service. His political disabilities were removed by Congress last spring.

Harrisburg Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 7, 1870.

To the Editor of the Columbian:—The public press, of both parties, are now agitating the question of a reform convention, to amend the Constitution of the Commonwealth: and the serious consideration of this important question excites general attention, because every one feels that the machinery of the Government has got out of order, and that instead of working smoothly and effectively as was formerly the case, its crazy action indicates breakage or disorder in some of its principal parts.

Now, as the Legislature is the great balance wheel, in the machinery of a representative government, it follows that the attention of the people is principally directed to the stupendous corruptions which have, of late years, polluted our legislative halls, perverting in a most astonishing manner, the legitimate ends of popular representation. Hence the people are inclined to attribute *all the political ills* they suffer, to legislative corruption and, therefore, lends a willing ear to any plausible proposition, having in view the purification of the legislative branch of their government.

For my part, although I freely admit the existence of the demoralizing consequences, resulting from legislative corruption, I am not one of those who believe that all the political and social disorders, under which we suffer, are to be attributed solely to the misdeeds of our legislature. There is no doubt that the venality and corruption of but too many of our Representatives are a curse upon the people. But I insist that it is a curse they have brought up on themselves, and that its continuance can only be averted, under existing circumstances, by the adoption of "*the free vote*," giving to all the people "*free elections*" and "*a just representation.*" The idea of transferring any powers from the legislature to other elective public bodies, equally liable to corruption, is in my opinion a political fallacy, more apt to aggravate the evils complained of, than to cure them. If no constitutional means can be devised, by which the people may elect honest men to make their laws, then the great experiment of self government is a lamentable failure, and all the constitutional experiments to supply the place of *public virtue* will prove abortive and will only tend to accelerate the downfall of constitutional freedom!

But, unfortunately, corruption is not confined within the limits of our legislative halls. It has gradually found its slimy way into too many of our judicial courts, where legal decisions are warped from the direct line of justice, into the terrible channels of political expediency and partizan hate! Who, that frequents these courts or reads their proceedings, will deny the truth of this assertion? It is true that most of the senior members of the profession, faithful to the traditions of the past, have, down to the present day, by precept and example, partially succeeded in upholding those high sentiments of professional honor and probity, inseparably from the impartial administration of the law. But, those venerable men are, in the order of nature, fast passing away and, ere long, the few of them left, will be impotent to stay the demoralizing tide, which now threatens to sweep away those great beacons which whilom pointed the course of impartial justice!

It is but a few days since, at the late election, that you, Mr. Editor, saw, in a neighboring judicial district, one of the brightest lights of the legal profession of Pennsylvania, rudely thrust aside, to make room for a mere intriguing politician. Thus, by this recent verdict of the people of that district, it appears that, the majority at least, care very little about the pure, impartial administration of justice, which might, perhaps, prove inconvenient to many of them, but attach infinitely more importance to the social qualities of their President Judge; and that a decision upon a sample of choice whiskey, delivered before a party of experts, will command their admiration, in a much higher degree than any elaborate legal opinion drawn from a pile of musty law books!

From this appalling exhibition of this prostitution of the popular vote, the apprehension is forced upon us, that the character of our courts of justice will gradually fall to the level of infamy which now excites the indignation of the people against the moral turpitude of their Legislative Representatives. This is a sad picture! But there is still worse behind.

The great bribes brought into the Legislature, for the purchase of exorbitant privileges, not only corrupted the Representatives of the people, but stimulated them to use a part of their ill-gotten gains to secure a re-election, in order to continue their unholy trafic in the Legislature. Hence, it soon became apparent that, but in too many cases, nominations *were bought*, and that the primary nominating conventions had been inoculated with the moral pestilence which first broke out in the halls of legislation! Thus, and the daily spectacle offered to the people, of the flagrant violations of public and of private rights, by the very official bodies instituted, by the Constitution, to support and conserve those rights, justly excited public indignation; then disgust, and finally lethargic indifference. Witness the astonishing fact, that 34,000 voters of the city of Philadelphia, stayed away from the poll at the last election! This abandonment, by so large a number of citizens, of any participation in governmental affairs, either national, State or local, is of ominous import, and must deeply impress every thinking man and lover of civil liberty, with the imperative necessity, while it is yet time, to seek some efficacious remedy for the many evils which now press upon the body politic. I shall continue this subject in my next. "JUNIUS."

IMPORTANT TO PUBLISHERS.—Postmaster General Cresswell has decided that publishers may send as miscellaneous printed matter, copies of their publications and posters in the same package, at the uniform rate of four ounces for two cents. This decision is in conformity with common sense and the spirit of the postal law. The enforcement of a contrary rule hitherto has subjected the publishing business to great annoyance and much needless expense. The point is one which the press has strenuously contended for, and we are gratified that the Postmaster-General has rendered the decision.

John Quincy Adams' Acceptance.

The Democrats in Massachusetts having nominated JOHN QUINCY ADAMS (grandson of ex-President J. Q. ADAMS) for Governor, that gentleman accepts the nomination and writes as follows:

QUINCY, October 17, 1870.

Hon. James M. Keith, President of the Convention: DEAR SIR—Presuming that my declared desire to withdraw from the candidacy would have insured the dismissal of my name from the minds of the convention at Fitchburg; the nomination announced by you in your favor of this date, which I have the honor to acknowledge, was somewhat unexpected by me. Differing in that respect from my eloquent competitor, I have for three years past wished to be Governor of Massachusetts very much, but having failed to discover the reciprocity of sentiment among the majority of my fellow citizens, which is desirable in such cases, I thought it would be wise for the democracy to select a more attractive candidate. But the convention having apparently detected a value in my services which had escaped my observation, it would be arrogating an absurd importance to my individual preferences to persist in an obstinate and ungracious refusal of so small a sacrifice, to a body of citizens from whom I have accepted such flattering favors. I therefore cordially undertake the duty imposed. The only real claim of the republican party, of late, to public confidence, is by a parade of trophies.—Without head, or system, or principles, it is held together only by the life of decay—corruption. Its system of taxation is the most burdensome and the least democratic in the world; its currency is the robbery of the poor, while its vaunted reduction of the debt has only been accomplished by a cruel taxation which doubles the burden by taking two dollars from the people for each dollar paid to the public creditor. The scheme of imposts is deliberately and craftily organized in the interests of associated capital alone, and is as certainly, if not as palpably, a violation of every principle of equal democratic government as was the cognate policy of the same party, by which two hundred millions of acres of the people's homestead lands have been given away to railroad corporations. This cunningly devised scheme will this year take five or six hundred millions of dollars from the people, and pay it over to the capitalists who own your mines and mills and furnaces and salt works, to alleviate their unprofitable labors, as certainly as if the tax was openly levied and the bounty avowedly paid. Under the same system our ocean shipping is broken up and our shipyards are closed, and the farming land of New England no longer fetches the cost of the buildings upon it. And that its conspicuous merit in affording protection to the American workman from the pauper labor of Europe may be apparent to the meanest capacity, almost the only article which it admits duty free is an unlimited supply of cheap Chinese, imported in lots to suit capitalists. The democracy, on the contrary, accepting the past and frankly recurring to the principles of Jefferson, hold out the hand to all who long for reform, and press forward to redeem the future. To that end they call on all men who are for a moderate and equal tariff, conceived in no interest less universal than that of the whole people, on all who know that a depreciated currency is a curse to every one—but utter perdition to the poor—and on those men who see how corruption is sapping the foundations of the government, to maintain by their votes the truly democratic measures of hard money, a revenue tariff and a radical reduction and reform in the civil service. In State affairs the success of the democracy would mean the absolute cessation of grants of public funds or credit to local or partial uses. The sturdy beggars who infest the State House need no longer doubt whether the Executive can be screwed up to forbid their plans of plunder. Democratic economy will not mean a crowded lobby and a swelling debt. Special legislation shall not drag out the sessions of our legislature till midsummer; and the democracy dare trust the people to buy their food and drink unwatched by an odious and expensive corps of informers.—Above all, sir, the democracy intend to try for a new Union, under what a radical Senator of the United States has called that "decayed and worm-eaten bequest of the fathers of the Republic"—the Constitution of the United States. And in success the democratic party at least will not utterly forget that a government, no matter what title it may assume, is truly democratic only in so far as the guiding will of most permits the free development of each in every attribute of independent manhood.

Very truly your obedient servant,
JOHN Q. ADAMS.

Contesting Elections.

In 1868 the people of the Twenty-first district elected Henry D. Foster (Democrat), to Congress, by a small majority over the notorious John Covode. Foster was deprived of his seat by one of those mock contests that are now so common among unsuccessful Republican candidates for Congressional honors. Covode, whom he beat, was admitted. Prominent on the Committee of Elections in assisting in this foul wrong upon the principles of representation, was John Cessna. Not only was he an instrument in the turning out of Foster, but in a number of other cases he perpetrated a similar fraud upon Democratic members and their constituents. Both of them were candidates for re-election. Foster was sent back by a majority of 725, instead of the mere nominal majority he received two years ago. It is thus the people rebuke the parties who had previously deprived him and them of their rights. But this was not all. Cessna was beaten and a Democrat elected in his place. Thus there is a double triumph. The Republicans have been given to understand that it does not pay politically to deprive members of Congress of their seats and give them to those whom the people have not elected.—*Erie Observer.*

SUBPŒNA IN DIVORCE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county.

CHARLES EYERLY, } Dec. T., 1870, No. 24
Vs. } In Divorce
MARGARET EYERLY, } to Margaret Eyerly:

Madame:—You are hereby notified that the court has granted a rule on you to show cause, by the first Monday of December next, why a divorce from the bonds of Matrimony should not be decreed in the above case. And also appointed C. B. Brockway Commissioner, to take deposition of witnesses in this case, who will attend to the taking of the same at his office in Bloomsburg on Friday, the 2d day of December next between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. of said day, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

ROBERT F. CLARK, Atty. for Libellant. C. B. BROCKWAY, Commissioner. (nov4'70-4t.

MARRIAGES.

KERCHNER—SHUGARD—On the 6th inst by Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, Mr. John Kerchner, of Danville, to Miss Mary Catherine Shugard, of Main township.

SWAYZE—KRAMER—On the 25th of April, by Rev. G. U. Bangbard, Mr. Theodore Paul Swayze, to Miss Sarah E. Kramer, both of Columbia county, Pa.

DEATHS.

McHENRY—On the 23d ult., Bertie, daughter of Dr M. and Dorcas F. McHenry, of Exchange' Montour county, aged 1 year, 11 months and 23 days.

GIGER—In Frosty Valley, October 23d, Charles, son of William and Rebecca Giger, aged 1 year, 5 months and 22 days.

SHOEMAKER—In Buckhorn, Sept. 2d, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. H. and Effie F. Shoemaker, aged 1 month and 19 days.

LAUBACH—In Sugarloaf township, on the 6th ult., Mr. Frederick Laubach, aged 71 years, 4 months and 4 days.

HORN—In Laporte township, Sullivan county, July 28, Sarah Ann Horn, aged 41 years, 5 mos. and 22 days.

PEGG—Near Jerseytown, September 7, 1870 Mrs. Jane Pegg, wife of the late William Pegg, deceased, aged 80 years, 2 weeks and 6 days. She was a member of the Episcopal Church for many years, and was beloved by all who knew her.

Dearest mother thou hast left us!
Here thy loss we deeply feel.
But 'tis God who hast bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

MARKET REPORTS.

Bloomsburg Market.

Wheat per bushel	$1 40
Rye "	1 00
Corn old "	80
" new "	75
Oats, "	50
Flour per barrel	9 00
Cloverseed	8 00
Flaxseed	1 50
Butter	45
Eggs	25
Tallow	10
Potatoes	80
Dried Apples	10
Hams	15
Sides and Shoulders	12
Lard per pound	20
Hay per ton	16 00
IRON—	
No. 1 Scotch pig	$32@33
No. 2 " "	$29@30
Bloom	$90

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " (one inch)	18 00
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	8 00
" " 2 " "	7 00
Siding " " ft.	$1 00

Philadelphia Markets.

FLOUR—Northwestern superfine at	$4.75@ $5.00
Northwestern extra	$5.25
Northwestern family	$5.25@$5.75
Rye flour	$5.00
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ₱ bus	$1.35
Southern " "	$1.26
Western " "	1.37@ $1.38
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ₱ bus	87c
CORN—Yellow, "	$1.00
Mixed, "	93c@94c
OATS—₱ bus	55c
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	@20 50
Mess Beef, "	$20 00
Dressed Hogs, ₱ lb	8½@9c
Smoked Hams "	22½@23½c
Shoulders ₱ lb	16@17c
Lard, ₱ lb	15c@16c
SEEDS—Cloverseed ₱ bus	@6 75
Timothyseed ₱ bus	$4 37
Flaxseed	$2 35
CATTLE—Beef Cattle ₱ lb	7½@8c
Cows, ₱ head	$35@75
SHEEP—₱ lb	5½@6
Hogs—₱ 100 lbs	$12.50@13.50

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INCORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 1st day of November, 1870, sundry inhabitants of Columbia county presented a petition to an adjourned Court of Common Pleas of said county, praying the said Court to grant a Charter of Incorporation, under the name, style and title of "THE COLUMBIA COUNTY MUTUAL SAVING FUND AND LOAN ASSOCIATION," with the rights and privileges therein stated, and if no sufficient cause is shown to the contrary on the first day of next term, the prayer of the petitioners will be granted, according to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

By the Court,
W. H. ENT,
Prothonotary.

noul'70-4t.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM SCHUYLER and CHARLES W. LOWE at Orangeville, Columbia county, Pa., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books are left in the hands of CHARLES W. LOWE for settlement. WILLIAM SCHUYLER
CHARLES W. LOWE.

Orangeville, Nov. 11, 1870-3t.

BLOOMSBURG, Nov. 11, 1870-2t.

The und

The Columbian

Bloomsburg, Friday, Nov. 11, 1870.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., 37 Park Row, and Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 40 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

J. Webster, No. 50 North 4th Street, Cor. Wethe ill & Co., No. 607 Chestnut Street, and Franklin Hall, 611 Chestnut Street, are our only authorized Agents in Philadelphia. tf

Local Information.—Persons in the various towns and other localities of Columbia county will very much oblige us by transmitting statements of local events whenever occurring in their vicinity. No attention need be paid to the form, or words in which conveyed, as it is only the points of information that are needed. tf.

The new County Commissioner, Hiram J. Reeder, Esq., was sworn into office on the 3d insant, in place of David Yeager, Esq., whose term expired.

The County Commissioners, on Wednesday, allotted the rebuilding of the Bridge over Little Fishing Creek, above Reuben Wilson's, to Mr. John Leggott, for $270, he being the lowest bidder.

The statement in our last, that "a young colored lad" had been killed near Berwick, by the hands of a passing gravel train mischievously throwing stones at him, turns out to be inacurate. The lad was not seriously injured.

Huston and W. C. Robison have presented this office with an ear of gourd-seed Corn raised by them on their father's farm which measures 8½ inches in circumference, 10 inches in length, and having twenty two rows of grain. Hard to beat!

We saw a great rush on last Saturday Night at "Jacoby's Oyster Bay;" his tub oysters were all gone early in the evening. He informs us that he will be better supplied next Saturday. "Dat Dransbarency" had a good effect on trade.

Mean temperature of October, 1870, at Bloomsburg, Pa., observed three times a day, at 7 a. m., and at 2 and 9 p. m.

Second week, ending with the 15th, 9·10°

Last week, ending with the 29th, 51·10° H. Z.

Merchants will find it to their advantage to buy the "Red Lion" brand of black alpacas, as it is the best and cheapest in the market. M. P. Lutz is agent for them in this place, and will sell them at New York printed price list, thereby saving the purchaser the freight from New York.

Witnesses.—It is probably not generally known that by act of assembly approved the 24th of February, 1870, it is made a misdemeanor by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars and an imprisonment not exceeding two years or any person required by legal process to be held to bail, to attend and testify in any criminal prosecution for felony before any criminal court, judge or justice in this Commonwealth, to unlawfully and willfully, with an intent to defeat public justice, abscond, elope or conceal himself and refuse to appear as required by said legal process or recognizance of bail.

Now stir the fire, and close the shutters fast: Let fall the curtain, wheel the sofa round, And while the bubbling urn throws up a steaming column, And the cups that cheer but not inebriate wait on each, Let us welcome peaceful evening in."

But first go to J. H. Maize's Mammoth Grocery, corner of Main and Iron Streets, and supply yourself plentifully with his cheap and superior fancy and substantial Groceries, his elegant Fruits, in large variety, and his generous assortment of substantials in the way of provisions. Also Queensware and Glassware. All cheap for cash or country produce. Give him a call.

For some time past my attention has been directed to the subject of Life Insurance. I had never cherished a very favorable opinion of the institution, but when Mr. F. M. Bates, Agent of the Homestead Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, gave me a book I was very much impressed with its neat appearance and concluded that I would read it carefully. I did so, and was very much delighted with its *new features*, and its *low rates of insurance*, after which I was led to inquire into some points, for my own information. I am confident that it is *one* of the best, if not *the* best, Insurance Company in the country. All who have any idea of insuring their lives, and all should do so, both rich and poor, will do well to consult Mr. Bates before insuring elsewhere. A Citizen.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Blankets, Blankets, Blankets. The best place to buy blankets, is at M. P. Lutz's.

Shawl Lost.—On Saturday evening last a gentleman's checkered Shawl was lost between Bloomsburg and Light Street. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at Hagenbuch's Hotel, Bloomsburg, or the Forks Hotel.

All persons indebted to the undersigned on subscription, advertising or job work, are requested to call and settle the same before or during December Court.

C. B. Brockway.

n45-4w.

The Christian Home will be introduced in Bloom during the coming week. This is one of the most beautiful works on this subject which has ever been offered to to the American people. Home's not merely four square walls. though with pictures hung and gilded Home is where affection calls. Filled with shrines the heart hath builded. Agents wanted to circulate the work throughout Pennsylvania. For information and terms apply to C. P. Bradway at Brown's Hotel, Bloomsburg, or address at Danville, Pa. n45 2t*.

Cure of Piles—During the last ten years I have suffered more than I could possibly describe from the bleeding piles, and thought my case a hopeless one, doctored with physicians considered the best in the country. Some said they could cure me, others, they could help me, and others more truthful said there was no cure for me. Also used all the pile remedies, and derived no lasting benefit. Fortunately I stated my case to Dr. McHenry, of Exchange, Anthony township, and consigned myself to his treatment, and in a short time he relieved me of ten tumors. I make this statement hoping others, similarly afflicted, may be thus benefited. I return my ever grateful thanks to Dr. McHenry that I am well, and consider these few lines justly due him in making it known to the public through the columns of your paper. Reader this is no quack humbug I assure you. Yours Respectfully,

Wm. H. Burns,

Address, White Hall, Anthony township, Montour county, Pa.

Notice.—All persons indebted to the undersigned for work done at his Boot & Shoe manufactory in the town of Catawissa, Pa., as conducted and superintended by A. E. Barnes, Agent, are hereby notified to pay over such indebtedness to W. H. Abbott, Esq., in whose hands the books have been placed for collection, and not to pay any of the same to A. E. Barnes, Agent.

John L. Barnes, n44-2t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Office of J. B. DOBBINS,

426 North Eighth St., Philada.

Dobbins HAIR RENEWER

VEGETABLE

A color and dressing that will not burn the hair or injure the head.

It does not produce a color mechanically, as the poisonous preparations do.

It gradually restores the hair to its original color and lustre, by supplying new life and vigor.

It causes a luxuriant growth of soft, fine hair.

The best and safest article ever offered.

Clean and Pure. No sediment. Sold everywhere.

ASK FOR DOBBINS'.

nov11'70-6m.

SUBPŒNA IN DIVORCE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county.

VICTORIA COX, by her next friend Mary A. Green, vs. LLOYD COX. } Libel in Divorce

Subpœna and alias Subpœna returned on oath that the Defendant could not be found in the said county.

To Lloyd Cox, respondent: Sir—You are hereby required to be and appear at our said Court of Common Pleas in and for said county, on the first Monday of December next, to answer to the said complaint of the said libellant, or be liable to have the same determined by the said Court *ex parte*.

MORDECAI MILLARD, Bloomsburg, Nov. 11, 1870-4t. Sheriff.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE

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718 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Nov. 4, 1870-3m.

Notice is hereby given that at September Term 1870, Articles of Incorporation were presented to the Court by the Eyer's Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, which were examined and approved by the Court and ordered to be filed, and that notice of said application should be published in one newspaper, published in said county, for four weeks prior to next term, at which time said charter will be confirmed unless good cause be shown to the contrary. W. H. Ent,

nov4'70-tf Prothonotary.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been filed in the Prothonotary's office, in and for the county of Columbia, and will be presented to the Court for confirmation on Wednesday the 7th day of December next:

The account of Josiah H. Furman, Committee of the person and estate of Henry Hartman, a lunatic, of Hemlock township, Col. co., as filed by Michael F Eyerly, his administrator.

The account of E. R. Ikeler, Esq., Assignee of H. D. Walker. Wellington R. Ent,

nov4'70-3t. Prothonotary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Samuel G. Pilkington, dec'd.

Letters of administration on the estate of Samuel G. Pilkington, late of Locust twp., Col. county, dec'd have been granted by the Register of said county to Benjamin Wagner, residing in Locust township, Columbia co. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator, without delay. Benjamin Wagner,

nov4'70-6w. Administrator.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dr. Schenck advises consumptives to go to Florida in winter.

Having for the last thirty-five years devoted my whole time and attention to the study of lung diseases and consumption, I feel that I understand fully the course that ought to be pursued to restore a tolerably bad case of diseased lungs to healthy soundness. The first and most important step is for the patient to avoid taking cold, and the best of all places on this continent for this purpose in winter, is Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more Northern latitudes. Palatka is a point I can recommend. A good hotel is kept there by Poterman. Last winter I saw several persons there whose lungs had been badly diseased, but who, under the healing influence of the climate and my medicines, were getting well.

One hundred miles further down the river is a point which I would prefer to Palatka, as the temperature is more even and the air dry and bracing. Melonville and Enterprise are located there. I should give a decided preference to Mellonville. It is two miles from river or lake, and it seems almost impossible to take cold there. The babies in Florida might be better, and patients complain of less fruit that is a good sign, as it indicates a return of appetite, and when this is the case they generally increase in flesh, and then the lungs must heal.

Jacksonville, Hioernia, Green Cove, and many other places in various parts of Florida, can be safely recommended to consumptives in winter. My reasons for not going so far south as these places are, a consumptive person exposes himself to frequent colds he is certain to take shortly. Therefore my advice is, go well down into the State out of the reach of pervading east winds and fogs. Jacksonville, or almost any other of the localities I have named, will benefit those who are troubled with a torpid liver, a disordered stomach, deranged bowels, sore throat or cough, but those whose lungs are diseased a more southern point is earnestly recommended.

For fifteen years prior to 1859, I was professionally in New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia every week, where I saw and examined on an average five hundred patients a week. A practice so extensive, embracing every possible phase of lung disease, has enabled me to understand the disease fully, and hence, my caution in regard to taking cold. A person may take vast quantities of "Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills," and yet die if he does not avoid taking cold.

In Florida, nearly everybody is using Schenck's Mandrake Pills, as the climate is more likely to produce bilious habits than more northern latitudes. It is a well established fact that natives of Florida rarely die of consumption, especially those of the southern part. On the other hand, in New England, one-third, at least, of the population die of this terrible disease. In the Middle States it does not prevail so largely, still there are many thousands of cases there. What a vast percentage of life would be saved if consumptives were as easily alarmed in regard to taking fresh cold as they are about scarlet fever, small pox, &c. But they are not. They take what they term a little cold, which they are credulous enough to believe will wear off in a few days. They pay no attention to it, and hence it lays the foundation for another, and another cold, until the lungs are diseased beyond all hope for cure.

My advice to persons whose lungs are affected even slightly is, to lay in a stock of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Schenck's Mandrake Pills and go to Florida. I recommend these particular medicines because I am thoroughly acquainted with their action. I know that where they are used in strict accordance with my directions they will do the work that is required. They are unsparing, and will do the rest. The physician who prescribes for cold, cough or night-sweats, and then advises the patient to walk or ride out every day, will be sure to have a corpse on his hands before long.

My plan is to give my three medicines, in accordance with the printed directions, except in some cases where a freer use of the Mandrake Pills is necessary. My object is to give tone to the stomach—to get up a good appetite. It is always a good sign when a patient begins to feel hungry. I have hopes of such. With a relish for food and the gratification of that relish comes good blood, and with it more flesh, which is closely followed by a healthy state of the lungs. Then the cough loosens and abates, the creeping chills and clammy night-sweats no longer prostrate and annoy, and the patient gets well, provided he avoids taking cold.

Now there are many consumptives who have not the means to go to Florida. The question may be asked, Is there no hope for such? Certainly there is. My advice to such is, one never has been to stay in a warm room during the winter, with a temperature of about seventy degrees, which should be kept at about that point by means of a thermometer. Let such a patient take his exercise within the limits of the room by walking up and down as much as his strength will permit, in order to keep up a healthy circulation of the blood. I have cured thousands by this system, and can do so again. Consumption is easily cured as any other disease if it is taken in time, and the right kind of treatment is pursued. The fact stands undisputed on record that Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Mandrake Pills, and Seaweed Tonic have cured very many of what seemed to be hopeless cases of consumption. Go where you will, you will be almost certain to find some poor consumptive who has been rescued from the very jaws of death by their use.

So far as the Mandrake Pills are concerned, everybody should keep a supply of them on hand. They act on the liver better than calomel, and leave none of its hurtful effects behind. In fact they are excellent in all cases where a purgative medicine is required. If you have partaken too freely of fruit and diarrhœa ensues, a dose of the Mandrakes will cure you. If you are subject to sick headache, take a dose of the Mandrakes and they will relieve you in two hours. If you would obviate the effect of a change of water, or live too free on unripe fruit, take one of the Mandrakes every night or every other night, and you may then drink water and eat watermelons, peaches, apples, pickles or roasting ears, without the risk of being sick from them. They will protect those who live in damp situations against chills and fevers. Try them. They are perfectly harmless. They can do you good only.

I have abandoned my professional visits to Boston and New York, but continue to see patients at my office, No 15 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged five dollars. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not. But I desire it distinctly understood that the value of my medicines depends entirely upon their being taken strictly according to directions.

In conclusion, I will say that when persons taking my medicines and directions have brought into a healthy condition thereby, they are not so liable to take cold, yet no one with diseased lungs can bear a sudden change of atmosphere without the liability of greater or less irritation of the bronchial tubes.

Full directions in all languages accompany my medicines, so explicit and clear that any one can use them without submitting me, and can be bought from any druggist.

J. H. Schenck, M. D.

No. 15 N Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

nov11'70-1f.

GRAND EXPOSITION.

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FASHIONS FOR THE FALL AND WINTER OF 1870, Wholesale and Retail,

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If you want a handsomely-fitting, well-made suit, at short notice, go to Mrs. Bradley's for tasteful trimmings and dainty stitches. Mourning, Traveling and Wedding outfits, Walking and Fancy Costumes.

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comprising the latest Paris novelties in black and colored Fringes, Gimps, Ruches, Loops, Flowers, Gloves, Bridal Wreaths, Veils, Ribbons new shades in Velvet, satin and Taffeta Ribbons, Sashes, Neck ties, &c.

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Pinking and Goffering, Cutting and Fitting. Also, a perfect system of Dress Cutting taught. Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. Mrs. M. A. Binder's,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chestnut Sts., Phil'a

oct14'70-3m.

A Body and Mind Disease.

Such is dyspepsia. The stomach and the brain are too intimately allied for the one to suffer without the other, so that dispepsia and despondency are inseparable. It may be added, too, that irritation of the stomach is almost invariably accompanied by irritation of the temper.

The invigorating and tranquillizing operation of Hostetter's Bitters is most powerfully developed in cases of indigestion. The first effect of this agreeable tonic is comforting and encouraging. A mild glow pervades the system, the chronic uneasiness in the region of the stomach is lessened, and the nervous restlessness which characterizes the disease is abated. This improvement is not transient. It is not succeeded by the return of the old synaptoms with superadded force, as is always the case when unmedicated stimulants are given for the complaint. Each dose seems to impart a permanent accession of healthful invigoration. But this is not all. The aperient and antibilious properties of the preparation are scarcely secondary in importance to its tonic virtues. If there is an overflow of bile the secretion is soon brought within proper limits, and if the biliary organ is inert and torpid it is toned and regulated. The effect upon the discharging organs is equally salutary, and in cases of constipation the cathartic action is just sufficient to produce the desired result gradually and without pain. The bitters also promote healthy evaporation from the surface which is particularly desirable at this season when sudden spells of raw, unpleasant weather are apt to check the natural perspiration and produce congestion of the liver, coughs, and colds. *The best safeguard against all diseases is bodily vigor*, and this the great Vegetable Restorative essentially promotes. (nov4'70-1m.

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FURNITURE.

Prices reasonable and the best work done.

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COURT ADVERTISEMENTS.

JURY LIST.

GRAND JURORS.

FOR DECEMBER TERM, 1870.

Beaver—John Shuman, Joseph Shearman.
Benton—Richard Stiles, John J. McHenry.
Berwick—Abner Weiss, Jr.
Bloom—W. Scott Conner, James Sterner.
Catawissa—W. E. John, Samuel Kostenbauder.
Centre—Hiram Wilmire, George K. Hess.
Centralia Bor.—Jonathan Hoagland.
Conyngham—Aaron Person.
Fishingcreek—Philip Appleman.
Locust—Daniel Morris.
Maine—Daniel Cnip.
Mifflin—Thomas K. Hess.
Mt. Pleasant—Gabriel Everett, William Miller, Malchi Rockle.
Montour—Samuel Lazarus, Jr.
Orange—Cyrus McHenry, Joseph A. Henry.
Sugarloaf—John Kitchen.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

DECEMBER TERM, 1870. FIRST WEEK.

Beaver—Samuel Ningesser,
Benton—Paul Klinger.
Bloom—John B. Casey, John McIlveyno'ds, Daniel W. Johnson, Isaac S. Kuhn, John K. Girton, John Smith.
Briarcreek—Joseph E. Eck.
Berwick—John Vought, Adrian Van Houten.
Centre—George Conner.
Centralia Bor.—Marin Cain.
Fishingcreek—Hugh Mellride, Adam Bellas,
Greenwood—George W. Ikeler, A. P. Young.
John Parker, John W. Gillaspie.
Jackson—Jacob Raate, Jonah McHenry.
Locust—Alfred Marks, Henry Kline.
Mifflin—Henry Nuss, William V. Brown.
Mt. Pleasant—John M. White, Jacob Kester.
Orange—Archibald Patterson, Wm. P. White,
Samuel Henry, Joseph C. Hughes,
Roaringcreek—John Mowrer, Charles Dyer, Charles Eck.
Scott—Harvey Creveling,
Sugarloaf—Alvin Harvey.

SECOND WEEK.

Beaver—Abraham Rice.
Benton—Lowry McHenry, Joel Roberts.
Berwick—William V. Parmer.
Bloom—Frederick Widmeyer.
Centre—Edward Partman, Stephen McEwen,
Daniel Bower, John Stiner.
Conyngham—Richard Thornton, John Laughlin.
Centralia Bor.—Jeremiah O'Conner.
Fishingcreek—Alfred Preston, Joseph Ruckle,
Joseph Coleman.
Greenwood—Joseph E. Eves, Caleb F. Moore,
Isaac A. Dewitt, Parvin Eves.
Jackson—Wilson Albertson.
Locust—Reuben Kreck, Lewis Lee.
Maine—John T. Shuman,
Mifflin—John J. Hartzell, Charles Masteller,
Samuel Nuss.
Madison—Robert M. Johnson.
Mt. Pleasant—John Osman.
Montour—Isaiah Deitterich.
Orange—James Eves, David Achenbach.
Pine—Enoch Fox.
Roaringcreek—Jefferson Winter-teen.
Scott—Thomas W. Edgar.
Sugarloaf—Jacob Fritz, William Stephens.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance by the Court, to be held in Bloomsburg, on Wednesday, the 7th day of December, 1870, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

1. The second and final account of John G. Jacoby and James Spongenberg, administrators of Daniel spongenberg, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.

2. The account of John Trembly, guardian of the person and estate of Emma Garrison, a minor child of Jacob Garrison, late of Bloom township, deceased.

3. The account of Samuel Rhone, administrator of Matthias Rhone, late of Jackson township, deceased.

4. The account of H. H. Kline and Isaac Labor, administrators of Harman Labor, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.

5. The first and final account of Edward Delong, executor of Elizabeth Delong, late of Orange township, deceased.

6. First and final account of Oscar B. Millard, administrator of Elizabeth Dietterich, late of the Borough of Berwick, deceased.

7. The first and final account of John C. Myers, administrator of William Myers, late of Roaringcreek township, deceased.

8. The final account of John C. Myers, administrator of William Myers, late of Roaringcreek township, deceased.

9. The account of Samuel Creasy and Stephen Gohd, administrators of Jacob Gohd, late of Mt. Pleasant township, deceased.

10. The second account of William Neal and Charles W. Snyder, executors of William Snyder, late of Bloom township, deceased.

11. The account of J. B. Reber, administrator of Caleb Oliver, late of Greenwood township, deceased.

12. The account of Matthias Kindt, administrator of Isaac Oliver, late of Greenwood township, deceased.

13. The account of Jacob H. Fritz, administrator of Henry H. Fritz, late of Sugarloaf township, deceased.

14. The first and partial account of Henry L. Freas, William B. Freas, and James P. Freas, administrators of Andrew Freas, late of Centre township, deceased.

15. Final account of John W. Hunter, guardian of Frank T. Applegate, minor child of Lafayette Applegate, late of Pine township, deceased.

16. First and final account of Christianna Emmett and A. J. Emmett, executors of James Emmett, late of Hemlock township, deceased.

17. The account of Peter Swank, administrator of Eli Bitner, late of Locust township, deceased.

18. The first and final account of John Ande, Administrator of Daniel Ande, late of Madison township, deceased.

19. The account of William Hagenbuch and Wilson W. Melick, Administrators, &c. of Peter Melick, late of Scott township, deceased.

W. H. JACOBY, Register.

Register's Office, Bloomsburg, Nov. 4, 1870.

WIDOW'S APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents, have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation, by the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on Wednesday, the 7th day of December, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, unless exceptions to such confirmation be previously filed, of which all persons interested in said estates will take notice:

1. Widow of Henry Yost, late of Locust township, deceased.

2. Widow of Josiah H. Furman, late of the town of Bloomsburg, deceased.

3. Widow of Lewis Dietterich, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.

4. Widow of Thomas Stackhouse, late of Pine township, deceased.

5. Widow of Frederick Laubach, late of Sugarloaf township, deceased.

6. Widow of James Hess, late of Sugarloaf township, deceased.

7. Widow of George Rupp, late of Roaringcreek township, deceased.

W. H. JACOBY, Register.

Register's Office, Bloomsburg, Nov. 4, 1870.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OCTOBER, 1870.

J. & P. COATS'

BEST SIX-CORD

IS NOW THE

ONLY

Thread put up for the American market which is

SIX-CORD IN ALL NUMBERS,

From No. 8 to No. 100 inclusive.

FOR HAND AND MACHINE.

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LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn. Cash Assets, $1,000,000. Grants Life Policies, Endowment Policies of all approved forms. Ample security, low rates. Also insures against ACCIDENTS causing death or total disability. Premiums received by the year or month. Has paid $700 per day for Six Years in benefits to policy-holders.

THE PRACTICAL FARMER—The leading Agricultural Monthly of the United States; containing 21 quarto pages; is recommended to farmers everywhere as a thoroughly reliable and well illustrated Agricultural and Horticultural Journal. It is largely made up of original matter, and devoted to Stock Raising, Grain Growing, the Dairy, Orchard, Vegetable and Flower Gardening, Grasses, Rearing and Fattening Animals, a Veterinary Department, &c. Price $1.50 per annum, in advance. Sample copies supplied on application. Liberal terms to Agents and Canvassers, with show-bills furnished on application to PASCHALL MORRIS, Editor and Proprietor, 18 North Thirteenth street, Philadelphia.

HOMES, HEALTH, HAPPINESS.

How to be Obtained for Five Dollars.—Plantations, Farms, Villa Sites and Town Lots in Florida, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina. Circulars, &c., free. The "Saratoga of the South," 8 hours from N. Y. The most delightful climate in the world. Free from the rigors of Northern winters. Exempt from Diseases. Thrifty crops and orchards in full bearing. For descriptive pamphlet, address, with stamp, J. C. DERBY, Augusta, Ga.

$25 A Week Salary!—Young men wanted to travel and transact a staple business. Address (with stamp) R. H. WALKER, 34 Park Row, N. Y.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Prizes cashed and information furnished by GEORGE UPHAM, Providence, R. I.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG.

By sending 8 cts., with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive, by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer No. 218, Fultonville, N. Y.

HORRIBLE.—I suffered with catarrh thirty years, and was cured in six weeks by a simple remedy and will send the receipt, postage free to all afflicted. T. J. Mead, Drawer 126 Syracuse, N.Y.

A MYSTERY SOLVED.—Fifteen Minutes' Conversation with Married Ladies by one of their number. Sent free for two stamps. Address Mrs. H. METZGER, Hanover, Pa.

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and solitary habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *Free of charge*. Address, Joseph F. Inman, Station D, Bible House, New York City. nov4'70-1f.

THOSE WHO ARE SICK, OR AFflicted with any chronic difficulty, should without delay write for Dr. Hamilton's New Treatise, sent free to any address

R. Leonidas Hamilton, M. D.

oct28'70-1f. P. O. Box 4,952. New York City.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12th, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Allen Mann, Guardian of the persons and estates of Mila Henninger, Sarah Henninger, Angeline Henninger, Mahala Henninger and Elizabeth Henninger, minor children of Reuben Henninger, late of Beaver township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, the undivided half of certain real estate bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the north by land of John Rupert, Daniel Ramer and Joseph Shannon, on the east by lands of Daniel Henninger and John Singley, dec'd on the south by land of Charles F. Mann, dec'd, and on the west by lands of Elizabeth Shuman and Joseph Shuman. The other undivided half part thereof being owned by one John Henninger,

CONTAINING 129 ACRES,

be the same more or less.

W. H. ENT, Clerk.

Terms of Sale.—One-third to remain in the place until after the death of the widow, Hannah Henninger, the interest to be paid to her annually during her life, and the principal to be paid after her death. Ten per cent of one-fourth to be paid at the striking down of the property, one-fourth less the ten per cent, at the confirmation of the sale, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.

ALLEN MANN,

Beaver, Oct. 14 1870-4w. Guardian.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12th, 1870, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, Morrison E. Jackson, who was appointed by the Orphans' Court of said county in place and stead of the administrator of John Davenport, late of Berwick, in said county deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain Messuage and

LOT OF GROUND,

situate in the Borough of Berwick, in the county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the north by lot No. 23, on the east by Canal street, on the south by Pine street and on the west by Front street, being lot No. 24 of town plot of said Borough of Berwick. Containing forty-nine and a half feet front, and one hundred and

TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

and out buildings

W. H. ENT, Clerk.

Terms of Sale.—One-third to remain in the place on the death of the widow, interest to be paid to her annually. Ten per cent. of one fourth of the purchase money at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of the sale, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from the confirmation nisi.

M. E. JACKSON.

oct14'70-4t.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned Administrators, &c., of Jacob Cobo, late of Mt. Pleasant township, in said county, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10th, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, all that certain

FARM AND TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Mt. Pleasant township, said county, adjoining lands of James Grimes on the north and east, lands of Thomas Trench, and Bloomsburg Iron Company and others on the south, Bloom twp. Poor House and others on the west, containing

90 ACRES AND 73 PERCHES,

whereon are erected a good two-story frame house, a frame barn, frame wagon shed, a frame stable and other out buildings, there is also a well of never failing water at the door of the dwelling house, there is also a good selection of all kinds of fruit on the premises. Possession of the widow's dower, in the above lands are released.

Conditions of Sale.—Ten per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the day of sale. One-fourth of the purchase money less the ten per cent. to be paid on the confirmation of the sale. One-half of the balance of the purchase money to be paid on the 1st day of April A. D. 1871, and the balance of the purchase money to be paid on the 1st day of April A. D. 1872, with interest on the same from the 1st day of April, 1871, and to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. Purchaser or purchasers to pay for deed, mortgage and stamps. Possession given 1st of April 1871.

SAMUEL CREASY,
STEPHEN GOHD,
Administrators.

Mifflinville, Oct. 21, 1870-4t.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Columbia, the undersigned, Committee of the person and estate of Daniel Gearhart, a lunatic, of the township of Roaringcreek in said county, will expose to public sale on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, the following described real estate, to wit: all that

CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Roaringcreek twp., Columbia co., adjoining lands of Peter Gearhart on the west, Ludwig Doty on the north, Tench Coxe's heirs on the east, and Jacob Shuman and others on the south.

CONTAINING 250 ACRES,

more or less. The same to be sold in three tracts per acre neat measure. The one tract to contain 160 acres, and each of the others 55 acres, more or less, according to survey. On the 160 acre tract there is erected a

GOOD FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

a good bank barn and other out buildings, a good well of water at the door of the dwelling house, a good variety of fruit, about 10 acres of which is cleared land, and the balance in good young timber. The other two tracts are good timber land.

Terms of Sale.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, one-fourth of the purchase money less the ten per cent. to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the balance of the purchase money to be paid in one year thereafter with interest from the same from confirmation nisi. Possession of the above premises will be given April 1st, A. D. 1871.

AGRICULTURAL & DOMESTIC.

How to Carve.

Carving is a very desirable accomplishment for both ladies and gentlemen, and should be taught. One cannot learn it by tuition, but by practice, joined by a small slice of theory. It is true that the French style of serving meat sliced is fast banishing the necessity of carving at the tables of the rich; but in middle life, where such elegancies are not practiced, a knowledge of carving should be a part of a boy's or girl's education. How often do we hear a person say: "Oh, excuse me, I can't carve; I never tried." Or, if it be attempted, one soon finds himself sadly embarrassed. He grasps the knife and fork desperately. He has learned that a slice of the breast of a turkey is a dainty; that a wing is good; the second joint also; that the leg is not so good. But it is not an easy task to separate them; and he thinks he would rather chop wood than cut turkey. He does not know that on the back lies a delicious morsel called the oyster, and the side bones below the second joint are considered titbits. This must be taught him. Ladies ought especially to make carving a study; at their own homes the task often devolves upon them, and they should be able to perform it with ease, and not be forced to accept the assistance of visitors, who would dread the operation. The platter should be placed so near the carver that he has full control over it; if far off, nothing can prevent an ungraceful appearance. A sharp knife is requisite, and a thin and well tempered blade. In carving turkey, cut off the wing nearest to you first; then the leg and second joint, then slice the breast until a rounded piece appears; insert the knife between them and separate them—this part is the nicest piece of the breast; next comes the "merry thought." After this, turn over the bird a little, and just below the breast you will find the oyster, which you separate as you did the inner breast. The side bone lies beside the rump, and the desired morsel can be taken without separating the whole bone. Proceed the same with the other side. The fork need not be removed during the whole process. An experienced carver will dissect a fowl as easily as you can break an egg or cut a potato. He retains his seat, manages his hands and elbows artistically, and is perfectly at ease. There is no difficulty in the matter; it only requires knowledge and practice; and these should be taught in the family, each child taking his turn. Chickens and partridges are carved in the same way. —*Hearth and Home.*

Curing for Farm Implements.

The season for the use of out-door farm implements is nearly over, a fact which many farmers appear to forget entirely, and it is a very important one. The cost of implements and machines to a farmer is one of his heaviest outlays, while the care of them with many is a mere secondary consideration. An implement will frequently suffer greater damage from a winter's exposure, than from a whole season's judicious use.

There is no principle in farming better established, than that all tools, implements and machines, should be housed when not in use, and the farmer who neglects to do this, is simply wanting in the first elements of economy. Because a mowing machine or a plow is made wholly of iron, it does not follow, that the weather will not effect it. The mowing machine that is left standing in the fence corner from one season to another, cannot be expected to do good work, and as to wooden implements, the case is worse still.

The prudent farmer will not only house his implements, but rainy and snowy days will be devoted to the repairing of them. A wooden plow beam to which a coat of paint is applied once a year, will last twice as long as one that is not, and it will look five hundred per cent. better. A mowing machine, the journals of which are cleansed of the accumulations of gummed grease, and carefully oiled, will run twenty fifty per cent. lighter, and run fifty per cent. longer than one that does not receive this attention. We might multiply these illustrations, *ad infinitum*, but it is unnecessary. We conclude with the remark that, he is an unwise and improvident farmer who does not keep his tools and implements housed when not in use, and who does not keep them in such repair that they are always ready for use.

Scraping and Washing Fruit Trees.

Perhaps October and November are the two best months in the year for scraping and washing fruit trees—apples and pears. The insects which hide in the bark and crevices of the trees have by that time retired to their winter quarters, and can be easily destroyed. There is nothing equal as a "wash" with which to scrub the trees than a preparation of say one pound of whale-oil soap to a large bucket of water, well dissolved. There is nothing more nauseous to insects than this. It will lay "cold" everything that we have tried it on but the circulio—*that*, however, cares no more for the the mixture even though accompanied with sulphur, lime-water, and tobacco-juice, than if it were a gingerly dose of pure spring-water. But rose-bugs and the steel-blue grape-bug, surrender to its power incontinently. Every farmer and gardener ought to have a supply of this soap on hand for use whenever necessary. Apple and pear trees well scraped and then washed with this preparation will not only be freed from some of the chief insects preying upon foliage and fruit but will sensibly feel its invigorating effects.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

PLANTING NUTS, ETC.—In replying to an inquiry as to the best time to plant nuts for growing trees we would say that it should be done as soon as they come from the bur or pericarp, and of course before they get dry. This includes the chestnut, shellbark, walnut, acorn, as well as some seeds like the pawpaw, magnolia, etc. Hence they must be planted in the fall. If left until the following spring they will either not come up at all or be two years in doing so.

A VETERAN was relating his exploits to a crowd of boys, and mentioned having been in five engagements. "That's nothing", broke in a little fellow, my sister Sarah has been engaged eleven times.

Miscellaneous.

SOMETHING NEW!

The undersigned would hereby give notice that he has just completed A FIRST CLASS HEARSE, and that he has the facilities for carrying on the business of UNDERTAKING in all its branches

IN CITY STYLE.

He has engaged experienced persons who will take charge of the bodies of the deceased as soon as they "shuffle of this mortal coil," and attend to washing them, shaving, dressing, &c. Shrouds furnished also to order. At much expense he has also procured an

IRON ICE BOX,

in which bodies can be preserved in a cleanly and dry condition. Carriages furnished for funeral occasions. In short, he is prepared to take charge of a corpse immediately after death, and save friends and relatives all further trouble in regard to it.

He also carries on the business of

CABINET MAKING

Upholstering in all its branches, repairing furniture, reseating cane bottomed chairs, &c. Place of business on Iron Street, below Main.

ROBERT ROAN,

Bloomsburg, July 22, 1876-tf.

SIXTY-FIVE FIRST PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED,

THE GREAT BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PIANO FORTES,

BALTIMORE, MD.

These Instruments have been before the public for nearly Thirty years, and upon their excellence alone attained *an unparalleled pre-eminence* which pronounces them unequalled. Their

TONE

combines great power, sweetness and fine singing quality, as well as great purity of intonation, and sweetness throughout the entire scale. Their

TOUCH

is pliant and elastic, and entirely free from the stiffness found in so many Pianos

IN WORKMANSHIP

they are unequaled, using none but the very best seasoned *material*, the large capital employed in our business enabling us to keep continually in our warerooms a large stock of lumber, &c., on hand.

☞All our *Square Pianos* have our New Improved OVERSTRUNG SCALE and the *Agraffe Treble*.

☞We would call special attention to our late improvements in *GRAND PIANOS* and *SQUARE GRANDS*: PATENTED AUG. 14, 1866, which bring the Piano nearer perfection than has yet been attained.

EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS,

We have made arrangements for the *Sole Wholesale Agency* for the most Celebrated PARLOR ORGANS and MELODEONS, which we offer Wholesale and Retail at Lowest Factory Prices. WILLIAM KNABE & CO.

oct25'70-6m Baltimore, Md.

H. C. HOWER,

has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE.

at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stoga boots, men's double and single tap soled Kip boots, men's fine calf skin boots of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys's and misses' lasting Gaiters, women's glove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.

He would also call attention to his fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS.

which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county.

Dec. 6'67*

$1,000 REWARD.

For any case of Blind Bleeding Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that DR. BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sole by all Druggists.

VIA FUGA.

De Bing's Via Fuga is the pure juices of Barks Herbs, Roots, and Berries, for

CONSUMPTION.

Inflammation of the Lungs; all Liver, Kidney, and Bladder diseases; organic Weakness, Female Affections, General Debility, and all complaints of the Urinary Organs in Male and Female, producing Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Gravel, Dropsy and Scrofula, which most generally terminate in Consumptive Decline. It purifies and enriches the Blood, the Biliary, Glandular and Secretive System; Corrects and Strengthens the Nervous and Muscular forces; it acts like a charm on weak nervous, and debilitated females, both young and old. None should be without it. Sold everywhere. LABORATORY—142 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md. [aug6'70-1y.

THE HYPERION HAIR CURLERS.

AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES.

(*Patented July 9th, 1867.*)

This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance, and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair.

Manufactured only and for sale by

McMILLAN & CO.

No 63 North Front Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Sold at Dry Goods, Trimmings and Notion Stores.

N. B.—Single Box 25 cents; 3 Boxes assorted sizes, 65 cts. *Mailed free* to any part of the United States, upon receipt of the money.

je24'70-5]3m.

SHARPLESS & HARMAN,

EAGLE FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING SHOP.

STOVES & PLOWS WHOLESALE & RETAIL

THE CELEBRATED MONTROSE IRON BEAM AND THE HUTTON WOODEN BEAM PLOWS.

Castings and Fire Brick for repairing city Stoves All kinds of Brass or Iron casting made to order upon short notice.

B. F. SHARPLESS & P. S. HARMAN, Proprietors

Bloomsburg, Pa.

Mar.19'69-tf.

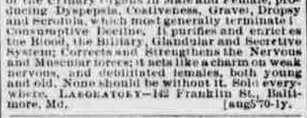
BROWN'S FAST FREIGHT

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO BLOOMSBURG and intermediate points. Goods forwarded with care and despatch and at low rates.

Goods, at Philadelphia, must be delivered at Bitner & Co's. 811 Market Street. For full particulars, apply to

JACOB SCHUYLER, Proprietor,

Aug. 20,'69-tf. R. Depot, Bloomsburg, Pa.



oct15 70-3m.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.

Bloomsburg, Jan.31,'68tf

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the Penna. Polytechnic and Anatomical Museum, 1205 Chestnut St., three doors above Twelfth, Philadelphia, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The cause of Indigestion; Fruitless and nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically considered. These lectures will be forwarded on receipt of 15 cents by addressing: Secretary of the Pennsylvania POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 1205 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

je24'70-1y.

SLATE ROOFING,

EVERY VARIETY AT MOST FAVORABLE RATES,

JOHN THOMAS, AND CASPER J. THOMAS

Box. 277. Bloomsburg, Pa.

Mar.19,69-1y

THOSE WHO ARE SICK, OR AFFLICTED with any chronic difficulty, should without delay write for Dr. Hamilton's New Treatise, sent free to any address.

R. LEONIDAS HAMILTON, M. D.

oct28'70-1f. P. O. Box 4,952. New York City.

Patent Medicines.

THE KIDNEYS.

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz.: the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.: the Upper the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources,

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY is a collection of water in some parts of the body and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz.: when generally diffused over the body, it is called ANASARCA, when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.—Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Scanty Secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase in color, or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation are reduced, and it is taken by men, women, and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

DEAR SIR—I have been a sufferer, for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent Physicians experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu,

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and, some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. MCCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.

Hon. THOS. B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.

Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia,

Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.

Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, United States Court.

Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. W. A. PORTER, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.

Hon JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, California.

Hon. E. BANKS Auditor General, Washington, D. C.

And many others, if necessary.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's Take no other. PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, N. Y.

NONE ARE GENUINE

UNLESS DONE UP IN

STEEL-ENGRAVED WRAPPER,

with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD,

jl1'70-1y

Rail Roads.

A THROUGH PASSENGER CAR TO AND FROM PHILADELPHIA AND WILLIAMSPORT VIA. THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAIL ROAD.

On and after Monday, October 31, 1870, a through passenger coach will run between Philadelphia and all points on the Catawissa Rail Road via. Quakake Junction.

No change of cars between Williamsport and Philadelphia.

Leave for Philad'a & New York, A.M.		Arrive from Philad'a & New York, P.M.
8.15	Williamsport	5.30
8.45	Muncy,	5.58
9.00	Milton,	6.40
10.10	Danville,	7.00
10.30	Rup rt,	5.40
10.42	Catawissa,	5.32
1.40	Mauch Chunk	1.20
2.30	Catasaqua,	12.27
2.37	Allentown	12.18
2.50	Bethlehem	12.05
3.17	Easton	11.35
Arr. 5.05	Philadelphia	9.45 Lv.
" 6.05	New York	9.00 "
P.M.		A.M.

Don't fail to ask for your tickets via. the Lehigh Valley Donnie Track Route for Philadelphia, New York and all points in the Lehigh Valley.

Superior freight accommodations are offered by this old and short line route from Philadelphia and New York to all stations on Catawissa Rail Road and connections.

This is the only double track route between New York and Quakake Junction, and therefore is the most reliable for both Freight and Passengers. H. SCANLEY GOODWIN,

Asst. Gen'l. Supt.

Bethlehem, Oct. 21, 1870-1y.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, & WESTERN RAILROAD.—Summer arrangement, April 11, 1870. Trains leave as follows:

EASTWARD. Accom.	Express	Mail	STATIONS.	Mail	WESTWARD. Express	Accom.
P.M.	P.M.	Via M. & E. Divis. Ar	New York, Lv	A.M.	P.M.	
9 12	4.45		(*Foot Barclay St.*)	8.00	4.10	
			Christopher st.,	8.09	4.10	
9.03	4.33		Hoboken,	8.15	4.25	
8.55	4.10		Newark,	8.40	4.50	
6.40	1.01		Washington	11.28	7.35	
			via Cen. RR. of N.J.			
			New York,			
9.00	3.40		(*Foot Liberty St.*)	9.00	5.00	
7.40	1.51		New Hampton	11.15	7.30	
5.48	12.17		Oxford,	11.43	7.50	
	12.37		Bridgeville,	11.53	8.00	
9.50	5.40		Philadelphia,	7.30	3.30	
8.45	3.50		Trenton,	8.45	4.42	
6.30	1.50		Philadelphia,	11.05	7.05	
5.38	12.50		Manunka Chunk,	12.00	8.05	
5.28	12.25		Delaware,	12.15	8.20	
5.14	12.08		Mount Bethel,	12.35	8.30	
5.02	11.52		Water Gap,	12.49	8.43	
4.51	11.38		Stroudsburg,	12.59	8.53	
	11.28		Sprague ville,	1.05		
	11.18		Henryville,	1.15		
4.16	11.02		Cresco,	1.30	9.30	
4.01	10.46		Forks,	1.46	9.47	
3.45	10.27		Tobyhanna,	2.06	9.58	
3.34	10.14		Gouldsboro,	2.19	10.09	
3.15	9.56		Moscow,	2.36	10.29	
3.05	9.49		Dunning,	2.48	10.38	P.M.
8.00 2.40	9.10		Scranton,	3.30	9.00	8.50
7.50 —	5.08		Clark's Summit,	3.40	9.15	9.10
7.35 —	8.00		Abington,	3.50	9.21	9.27
6.45 1.55	8.14		Factory ville	4.01	9.35	9.50
6.10 1.39	7.52		Nicholson,	4.20	9.51	10.30
5.40 1.28	7.37		Hopbottom,	4.36	10.12	11.00
4.57 —	7.00		Montrose,	4.57	10.30	12.00
4.10 12.40	6.54		New Milford,	5.15	10.47	12.35
3.45 12.15	6.30		Great Bend,	5.30	11.02	1.0
P.M. A.M.	A.M.			P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Trains do not stop at Stations where the Time is omitted.

CONNECTIONS.

At New Hampton with Central R. R. of N. J. The Mail and Express trains eastward and westward connect with trains for New York, Elizabeth, Plainfield, Somerville and other stations.

At Washington with Morris & Essex R. R. Mail and Express trains make close and reliable connections with trains for New York, Newark, Morristown, Dover, Waterloo, Hackettstown &c.

At Manunka Chunk with Belvidere Delaware R.R. Close connections are made by Mail and Express trains, with trains for Philadelphia, Trenton, Phillipsburg, Belvidere, &c. By Train No. 2, passengers reach Philadelphia via Camden, by New Jersey R. R. Passengers on No. 4, arrive in Philadelphia in time to take the 11.30 p. m, train for Baltimore and Washington.

At Scranton with Lackawanna & Bloomsburg & Delaware & Hudson Rail Roads. Trains on these roads connect with our trains for Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, Berwick, Bloomsburg, Danville, Olyphant, Archbald and Carbondale.

At Binghamton with Erie Railway, Mail No. 1 connects with Express Mail on Erie Railway, leaving at 8.42 p. m. with a sleeping coach attached, arriving at Buffalo at 6.20 next morning. Express No. 3 connects with a way train for Owego, Ithaca, and Elmira.

Albany & Susquehanna Rail Road. Four trains a day run each way between Binghamton and Albany. One leaves Binghamton at 2.30 p. m., and arrives at Albany at 9.00 p. m.

Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. R. R. Trains for Syracuse leave at 7 a. m., and 6.35 p. m. Trains from Syracuse arrive at 11.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m.

R. A. HENRY, W. F. BALLSTEAD,

Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agent. Supt.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

1870. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1870.

Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

Mail South.	STATIONS.	*Mail North*
Dep. 8.15 a.m	Williamsport,	Arr. 5.30 p. m.
" 8.45 "	Muncy,	Dep. 5.22 "
" 9.30 "	Milton,	" 4.40 "
" 10.10 "	Danville,	" 4.00 "
" 10.30 "	Rupert,	" 3.40 "
" 10.42 "	Catawissa,	" 3.32 "
" 11.47 "	Ringtown,	" 2.25 "
" 12.24 p.m.	Summit,	" 1.59 "
" 12.34 "	Quakake,	" 1.40 "
" 12.46 "	E. Mahony Junc.	" 1.30 "
" 2.15 "	Dine. Tamaqua. Dine.	" 1.10 "
" 4.25 "	Reading,	" 10.45 a.m.
" 5.15 "	Pottsville,	" 11.20 "
Arr. 6.45 "	Philadelphia,	" 8.15 "
" 1.25 "	dine Manch Chunk. dine	" 2.00 p.m.
" 2.55 "	Bethlehem,	" 12.10 "
" 3.45 "	Phila via Bethlehem,	" 9.58 a.m.
" 3.20 "	Easton,	" 11.45 "
	New York, ft. Liberty st.,	
" 6.05 "	via L. & S. R. R.	" 9.00 "
" 6.05 "	" L. Valley R. R.	" 6.50 "
" 5.58 a.m.	Boston,	" 9.00 p.m

Passengers taking the 8.15 train from Williamsport, will have two hours in New York, for supper, and arrive in Boston at 5.30 a.m., eleven hours in advance of all other routes.

New day coaches accompany all trains between Williamsport, Few York and Philadelphia.

Trains run through by daylight.

GEO WEBB, Supt.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD

On and after July 5, 1870, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going North. Arrive	Arrive	Leave	Going South Leave	Leave
	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.		a. m.
Scranton	8.40	12.50	3.30		7.30
			Leave		
Pittston	8.14	11.42	3.59		7.48
Kingston	7.45	11.10	4.15		8.12
Plymouth	7.30	10.55	4.30		8.24
Shickshinny	6.52	9.49	5.17		9.02
Berwick	6.05	8.30	5.45		9.32
Bloom	5.38	11.24	6.18		10.07
Danville	4.50	7.15	6.55		10.46
	Leave	Leave	Arrive		Arrive
North'd	4.15	6.40	7.25		11.30

Connection made at Scranton by the 10.40 a.m. train for Great Bend, Binghamton, Albany and all points North, East and West.

D. T. BOUND, Sup't.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

On and after June 12th 1870, Trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

5.35 A. M., Daily to Williamsport, for Elmira Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.

3.40 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Elmira and Buffalo via Erie Railway from Elmira.

6.15 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Williamsport.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

11.45 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

11.25 P. M. Daily (except Sunday's), for Baltimor Washington and Philadelphia.

ED. S. YOUNG

General Passenger Agent

ALFRED R. FISKE, Gen'l Supt.,

READING RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

MONDAY, SEPT. 5th, 1870.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin Lebanon Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster Columbia, &c.,

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: At 5.35, 8.10 and 8.50 a. m., and 2.30 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Penna. Railroad, and arriving at New York at 12.10, noon, 5.50, and 10.00 p. m. respectively. Sleeping cars accompany the 5.35 a. m. trains without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m. Philadelphia at 9.1 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping cars accompany the 8.00 p.m., trains from N Y without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin Allentown and Phila'd, at 8.10 a. m., and 2.50 and 4.10 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.10p.m. train connecting for Phil'a Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 8.40 p.m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 7.20 10.30, 10.40 a. m., and 4.45 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a.m., 12.00 noon and 5.0 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 noon, 4.20 and 8.40 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelpma at 7.30 a.m., connecting with Pottsville Train on East Pa. railroad returning from Reading at 6.35 p. to stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 5.30 and 9.00 a.m. and 2.50 p.m. Reading at 10.00 a. m., 3 and 6.30 p.m. Returning leave Reading at 6.30 a. m., 12.30 and 11.45 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a.m. and 12.30 noon Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 1.07 p. m. Tamaqua at 8.33 a. m., and 2.20 p. m. for Philadelphia and New York.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a.m. for Harrisburg and 12.05 noon, for Pine Grove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.50 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passing Reading at 8.00 p.m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.40 p.m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.35 a.m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.00 p.m.

Colebrookdale Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a.m., and 6-15 p.m. for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.,

Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.10 9.05 a. m., 3.00 & 6.35 p. m. Returning: leave Schwenksville at 6.30, 8.40 a.m., 12.50 noon & 4.40 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 8.40 a. m and 6.30 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00 and 11.30 a. m., and 4.10 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. and 2.05 and 5.02 p. m, returning, leave Downingtown at 6.30 a. m., 12.45 noon and 5.15 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays, leave New York at 5.00 p.m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a.m. and 3.35 p.m., (the 8.00 a.m. train running only to Reading; leave Pottsville 8.00a.m.; Harrisburg at 5.35 a. m. and 4.10 p. m. and leave Allentown at 7.35 a. m. and 3.45 p. m., and Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 10.05 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 7.25 a. m. for New York, at 1.45 p. m. for Allentown, and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.25 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,

General Superintendent

Reading, Pa., Sept. 16 1870.

Drugs and Chemicals.

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS

Hundreds of Thousands

Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

WHAT ARE THEY?

THEY ARE NOT A VILE

FANCY DRINK.

Made of Poor Rum, Whisker, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remain long unwell.

$1000 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They Invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

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DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC VEGETABLE REMEDY.

WARRANTED BY AFFIDAVIT

A PERMANENT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA

$5000 WILL BE PAID.

$5,000 WILL BE PAID TO ANY PERSON producing a Preparation showing half as many living genuine permanent cures as DR. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY. The scientific prescription of Prof. JOS. P. FITLER, M. D., one of Philadelphia's oldest regular Physicians, who has made Rheumatism a specialty 37 years, permanently cures with this Remedy 95 in every 100 patients Treated; so warranted under oath, from Registered cases, a result unparalleled. It is a pleasant Medicine, free from injurious Drugs, and does away forever from Renowned Prominent Physicians undergoing Dr. Fitler accompany each bottle. To protect sufferers from risk, a legal guarantee stating number of bottles necessary to Cure will be forwarded without charge to any person sending by letter a full, truthful description of case. In case of failure to cure, the amount paid will be refunded. Price $1.50 per bottle, or six bottles $7.50. Medicine sent by letter gratis. Address DR. FITLER, Office No. 29 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or No. 704 BROADWAY, N. Y. Sold or obtained by druggists.

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DR. SAGE'S

Catarrh Remedy.

I do not wish to inform you, reader, that Dr. Wonderful, or any other man, has discovered a remedy that cures Consumption, when the lungs are half consumed, in short, will cure all diseases whether of mind, body or estate, make men live forever, and leave death to pray for want of work, and is designed to make our sublunary sphere a blissful Paradise, to which Heaven itself shall be but a side show. You have heard enough of that Kind of humbuggery. But when I tell you that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy *will positively cure* the worst cases of Catarrh in the Head, I only assert that which thousands can test